The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

PACKET EDITION — Per R.M.S. "NEVA."

No. 5,948 — BUENOS AIRES—TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1882 — 21ST YEAR.

THE BRIDGETT TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. Ronald Bridgett, H.M.'s ex-Vice-Consul in this city, left on Monday evening for Europe. Previous to his departure three separate demonstrations of regard were made, each accompanied with valuable souvenirs, which is as unusual with us as such wide-spread popularity in every circle of British River Plate society. Mr. Bridgett occupied for a period of about eleven years the post of British Vice-Consul in this city, and the high tributes of regard paid him when leaving show how well and worthily he filled his place. In everything connected with British interests, British sports and British wants Mr. Bridgett was always found to the front, and the plethora of compliments paid him by his countrymen betray a revival of British public spirit which none of us will regret. Valuable and numerous as are the souvenirs which the public has so freely voted to Mr. Bridgett, we willingly testify that they were well deserved, and it is to be desired that the Foreign Office will recognise the sterling worth of one of its humblest agents in a far-off land, by a generous promotion, and thus add to the appreciation which has found such an expression here. In the morning a meeting of friends was held at Mr. Bouwer's house. Mr. Correa Morales, spokesman, tendered Mr. Bridgett a very valuable diamond ring, from his friends of the Gun Club. Later on his Cricket and Rowing Club friends met at the British Consulate, when the following address, with a purse of £150 sterling was handed to him to purchase a fitting souvenir in London.

The following was the address:—

B. Aires, March 27, 1832.
Ronald Bridgett, Esq.,
H.B.M. Vice-Consul.

Dear Sir,

On the occasion of your approaching departure for England, the members of the Buenos Aires Rowing Club wish to express the feelings of regret with which they lose you, a regret tempered, however, with an earnest hope that the change will tend to an advancement in your official career.

The interest you have always shown in all the British institutions of this city, and your frank and generous disposition, always willing to oblige and help your fellow-men, have inexpressibly endeared you to us, so that the feeling of regret which your departure occasions is not only shared by all your countrymen, but also by the natives and foreigners who have known you. The members of this club, comprising all nationalities, are therefore desirous of placing on recoord their appreciation of your many good qualities and of the leading part you have taken both in the formation and successful carrying on of this club, and have asked this committee to request your acceptance of a purse together with an album contaiuing an address signed by the members.

It was our intention to have provided a suitable article for presentation to you, but the shortness of time and the difficulty of obtaining an appropriate one, have induced us to tender you the purse, with a request that you will purchase something as a memento of your connection with this club on which a suitable inscription might be placed,

With many best wish s for your happiness and prosperity in any place duty may call you to, and expressing a sincere wish to have the pleasure at some future time of again seeing you,

We are, dear Sir,
On behalf of the Club,

Signed by all the Committee.

At the conclusion of the reading of the address, Mr. Ramsay made a few appropriate remarks and Mr. Bridgett returned thanks.

At three o'clock the saloons of the Cafe Aguila were crowded with British residents. We noticed present the folowing gentlemen:—Messrs Cooper, Tebbut, Dawney, Perkins, Duggan, Getting, Bankier, Dr Hiron, Ricketts, Anderson Kruls, Samson, Stevens, Tupper, Oxenford, Miller, Bond, Carroll, Murray, Jacobs, Coghlan, Thompson, Mackern, Roger, Kinch, Penrose, Lockwood, Bouwer, Read, Auchterlonie, Runciman, Russell, Wanklyn, Casey, Mohr Bell, Rossignol, Todd and others.

The proceedings were begun by Mr Anderson moving Mr Carroll into the chair, which was seconded and carried.

Mr. Carroll, on taking the chair, in his usual crisp style made a few well-pointed introductory remarks, and then read the following address—

B. Aires, March 27, 1882.
To Ronald Bridgett, Esq.,
H.B.M. Vice-Consul,
Buenos Aires.

Dear Sir,

We cannot allow you to leave B. Aires without making some attempt to express our sense of regard and regret at your departure from amongst us.

We believe that we represent the feeling of the whole British community, when we assure you that the remembrance of your unfailing and genial courtesy—your friendly and sympathetic sociality—and your readiness to identify yourself with every attempt to promote the prosperity of British institutions (whether connected or unconnected with your official position) will be long cherished by us as one of our most happy recollections, and we trust that you will permit us to give expression to these sentiments, not only by the address, but by asking you to accept the accompanying souvenir of our friendship and regard.

It is our sincere wish that your future career may be both happy and prosperous, fraught with honor to yourself and benefit to your Queen and country. And we indulge the hope that wherever your lot may be cast, you will sometimes think of your many friends in Buenos Aires who now bid you heartily and cordially farewell.

At the conclusion of the reading of the address the Chairman, in rather facetious terms, explained the reason why he occupied the chair, several other gentlemen who had been designated for the purpose having declined to act, and the popular fallacy that all Irishmen are endowed with a superabundance of that rather useless qualification, the art of speaking in public, and he said that a proof of the fallacy was likely to be afforded on the present occasion, Mr Carroll dwelt on Mr Bridgett's long official career, not only as Vice Consul, but for several long periods as acting Consul; his unvarying courtesy to all, promptness to attend to every call, firmness in asserting and maintaining the rights and privileges of his countrymen, and the golden opinions thus earned by him from all, in whatever sphere. The Chairman also touched on the fact that promotion in Her Majesty's service did not always correspond or go hand in hand with merit, and he expressed a hope that the present manifestation of feeling on the part of the British community towards one who sub served them well, may be brought to the notice of the Government, and may be a prelude to Mr Bridgett's promotion to a higher post, one suitable to his experience in the service and to the many admirable qualities possessed by him for the fulfilment of its duties.

Turning from the Vice Consul to the individual, Mr Carroll dwelt at some length on Mr Bridgett's many claims to the regard and esteem of the community, whether in assisting to do honor to Royal Princes or watching at the bedside of a sick friend, at the British Hospital, or the Benevolent Society's meetings, at the Gun Club, the Rowing Club, or the Cricket Club, of which he was an active member, not for any personal honors achieved, either in the number of pigeons shot, or scoring the highest at cricket, or as rowing with a winning crew at the Tigre, showing that he joined for the pure love of sport, and to promote every good association in which our young men were interested. In private life, welcomed and esteemed by all, and whether arranging a Bachelors Ball, or impromtu dance, his services will often be missed regretfully.

In a scattered and perhaps incohesive society such as ours here, the services rendered by such men as Mr Bridgett are not fully appreciated until they have left us.

The chairman concluded his well timed remarks by expressing the regret we all feel at his leaving and the good wishes we all entertained for his success in the future, and a promised welcome should the exigencies of the service send him back to his friends in Buenos Aires. Great cheers).

Mr Bridgett seemed much affected and in breif terms returned thanks. We all then drank a bumper to his health, wishing him every prosperity and a pleasant voyage. The meeting then separated. The following is a list of the subscribers to the fund:—

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS
TO MERCHANTS' TESTIMONIAL.

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The merchants presented Mr. Bridgett with a gold watch, an album, and a purse with £300 stg.

THE JACOBIN OUTRAGE.

The Volpi and Patroni affair is the most serious that has occurred in these countries in our recollection, and he would, indeed, be a wise man who could say when or how it will end. If we are to be guided by the Oriental events of the last 15 or 20 years, then the present Government of Santos is doomed—his circle and his men will be ostracised and new men placed in power, and the general tone of Oriental politics leads one to suppose that this will be one of the consequences of this terrible crime.

But the River Plate to-day is on fire: there is no mistaking the situation. The conflagration, so far, is limited to the Banda Oriental, but who can say it will not extend. All the prudence of Argentine statesmen is needed to keep their country clear of a danger so imminent, so adjoining and so increasing.

Viewed in a political point, this truly shocking affair will be productive of some good, since it will free Montevideo from the Jacobins, who have ruled to ruin that fine country, and who have brought Republican Government into such odium that even the people of Montevideo preferred a Dictatorship to the farce of constitutional Government going on, perpetrating crime, legalising torture, and forming a standing menace to every one save the pampered soldiery, whose bayonets ruled the land.

The interests of humanity at large, and of South America in particular, are too great to be trifled with any longer by these wretched hodge-podge Governments that Montevideo has so long suffered from. The Banda Orientatal is a fine country, and in the hands of other people would be a smiling, prosperous one, but the Gaucho element has ever been in the ascendant: crime followed crime, outrage followed outrage. Every foreign minister in Montevideo has some reclamation or other pending. The question to-day is not only Volpi and Patroni, but many other nationalities—

The Brazilians, for the Paso Hondo atrocities.

The Spaniards, for murder of Sanches Caballero.

The French, for brutally beating a Frenchman.

The hour has arrived when redress is at hand. Montevideo should and ought to have a respectable Government. We want some representative foreigners in the Oriental Cabinet, and it is to be hoped that the present affair will lead to this result.

We give at foot the following official papers concerning the Volpi and Patroni outrage. The details are very repellent, but must be published to expose those villains who in the broad glare of the nineteenth century perpetrate atrocities that can hardly find a parallel in the blackest epochs of the Middle Ages. Volpi and Patroni have not suffered in vain, they will redeem the Banda Oriental, and Argentines must join foreigners in that much needed redemption.

The following are the papers:—

SWORN DECLARATIONS.

In the year of Our Lord one thousand eight ndhured and eighty two, on the 23d of March, in the Consulate of His Majesty the King of Italy, before us, Edward Campano de Brichanteau, Royal Vice Consul of Italy in this city, by delegation of the 'ad interim' Chargé d'Affaires, assisted by the undersigned witnesses: Ambrosio Fraveya, of Genoa, of full age, Chevalier Alejandro Talice, of Ricaldoni, Domingo Percontino, of Salerno, merchant in Montevideo, Juan Maffei de Antonio, of Naples, resident in Montevideo, Rafael Volpi de Giovanni, born and domiciled in Padula, Salerno, 40 years of age, appeared personally and declared as follows:—

On February 19th last, I was arrested at 4 a.m. by the local police and lodged in the head police office without any reason being given for my arrest. Some hours later, at the urgent request of the police, I gave them the address of my companion Patroni, who was also arrested and, with the other accused, Caravajal, we were photographed in the patio of the Policia in a group, with irons on our legs, in presence of an immense crowd of people. We were afterwards sent back to our cells.

Shortly after, some men I did not know came in, I took them for subordinate police officials. They asked me, 'where have you hidden the money?' I said I did not even know of what I was accused, and they told me of being one of young Betancourt's murderers, in Calle Juncal.

To my protestations of innocence they replied. 'All right, we'll soon make you tell the truth!' Some time after three men, one dressed as an officer and another who I afterwards learned was Larraya, entered and again asked me to confess my guilt. As I again declared my innocence, they at one applied to me the torture known as 'cepo Colombiano', which is putting a musket across the back of the neck and another under the thighs, joined by cords, which are tightened till the head is forced between the knees. A piece of wood was put into my mouth as a gag, and tied behind my neck, to prevent me crying out. I fainted under this torture, reviving now and then enough to feel that they were throwing water in my face. After three or four hours rest, I was tortured again till I was all but dead. At 6 p.m. they stopped but left the irons on my legs.

Next day (Feo, 20th about 7 a.m. the same three men returned with another. They questioned me again. I denied my guilt as before, and was again put in the 'cepo Colombiano' till I fainted. An officer (of what rank I am unable to say) then came in, and said 'confess the truth!' He then bound my arms behind so tightly, forcing my shoulders back so far that my body was nearly doubled, that I feared my chest would burst. The pain was so awful that, believing I was going to die, I asked them to untie me, and I would tell the truth. They did so. I said I would tell the truth in my own house: A sergeant and two Commissaries accompanied me thither (one was called Charlone and the other Larraya). On arriving I said, 'this is my home: here I slept, leave me, I am innocent.' They then began to illtreat me again and forced me back into the carriage with barbarous violence: they would certainly have killed me then and there but for Commissary Charlone.

On reaching the Cabildo, I was struck and kicked repeatedly and thrown into my cell where they put the irons on me, kicked me again, tore my beard out and stuffed earth into my mouth. Then I was put in the 'cepo' again. When I recovered consciousness, through the water flung on me, they suspended me from the roof by the arms and swung me backwards and forwards till I fainted from the dreadful pain. When they untied me, fire was applied to my feet. I only found this out on recovering my senses and seeing that my feet were burned.

Next day I had again to undergo the martyrdom of the 'cepo', with a gag in my mouth. After it, about noon, I was taken before the Judge to be examined about the murder. Caravajal then said it was I who gave the stilleto wound and Patroni who cut Betancourt's throat, which I denied vehemently. Once again in our cells, I was asked, 'Are you guilty or not? put in the 'cepo' again, hung up to the roof again, and on recovering consciousness I found that my feet had been burned again. Next day they applied a new torture, the 'barrita', which is putting a bar of iron between the fingers and tightening it till the bar or the fingers break. In my case the bar broke. After this they broke a stick on my arms; beat me on the head and elsewhere with the sheath of a big knite, and, seizing my beard, they passed a knife across my throat as if about to cut it. They then stuck the point of the knife into my stomach; in fact they treated me most barbarously. On the following days they left me in peace and allowed me to walk in the Policia yard.

(Asked if he had not seen on Feb. 25th the gentleman pointed out to him as the Italian Charge d'Affaires, he replied that this was the first time he had ever seen him.

After the last day of torture (21, Febr) I was well treated and got baths to cure me. When Caravajal confessed that he alone committed the crime, a person told me I would be liberated and would get an indemnity. I made no answer, I was liberated on the 20th inst. at 5½ p. m.

(Asked by the witness Alejandro Talice if he could swear that he had never seen the Charge d'Affaires before, he simply answered that he did not remember ever having seen him before).

Volpi added that he was 2½ days without drink, and when he asked for water they said 'where is the money?' Two or three times they gave me sardines and bread to eat. I ate the first time, but refused afterwards, as they would give me no water.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have taken down this present examination in presence of A. Fravega. A. Talice, D. Percontino, and Juan Maffey, and having read over same they find it correct and sign it.

Ambrosio Fravega—
Alejandro Talice—
Domingo Percontino—Juan Maffey
—The Royal Vice-Consul, E. de Brichanteau.

Vicente Patroni, 58 years old, residing in Montevideo declared, after hearing Volpi's declaration, confirming it in all respects, and said that he had been treated in the same barbarous manner, adding that when he was suspended from the roof he had only a shirt on; he was 2½ days without water and suffered so awfully that he was tempted to drink his own urine; for two days he only had bread and herrings to eat. On the second day of his imprisonment one man kicked him in the forehead, and all his clothes were covered with blood from the wound; they then tore off his clothes and left him with only a shirt for a day and two nights; so great was the quantity of blood he lost that they had to use a pickaxe on the stone floor to remove the stain. Doctors Bojano and Brandel have deposed to all the injuries inflicted on Volpi and Patroni who are themselves unable to sign this, owing to said injuries.

Ambrosio Fravega—
Alejandro Talice—
Domingo Percontino—Juan Maffey
—The Royal Vice-Consul, E. de Brichanteau.

PROCLAMATION OF THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

I had to fulfil a great and sacred duty, before my King and the Italians, under the actual sad circumstances: I had to protest with energy against the horrible deeds perpetrated by agents of the Oriental Government against two of our countrymen.

To-day I declare to you that I have fulfilled this imperious duty, free of all animosity and with no other view than the safeguard of our legitimate rights, of our standing as Italians and of the honor of our flag; but to-day, my hopes failed, I find that instead of treating with the high responsibility that enforces the law in the country of your honest labor, with the strong arm of justice, which, unsophisticated, lays aside interests, I have been met with makeshifts and sophisms that are an open offence to the representative of a friendly nation and a negative in due form to my just requests and yours.

My line of policy is more clear.

I will request instruction from the Royal Government, and, awaiting same, I will suspend all diplomatic relations with the Government of the country, where the arms of Italy hang without their colors and the escutcheon of Savoy is left to the hands of fate.

I have resolved, in case the Government pursues its denegatory cause, to haul down the escutcheon of the Royal Legation and to remove it with myself on board the Superior Italian gun-boat, pending receipt of the instructions to which I have referred above.

To you it will be a solemn moment that will shunt into a fresh groove the general conditions of our colony; a groove, rough enough, that will call for all the wisdom of the Government of the mother-country, whilst discriminating over its grave obligation and the good faith of its acts.

Our colony will consider that if this hospitable territory has laws worthy of a civilized nation, the executors of same do not fulfil their trust: it will consider, what is more serious even, how the responsibility of the barbarous violation of these very laws was avoided by the officials of the Government: a responsibility that is linked to high position, public morals and a guarantee of the application of laws.

Pending, then, absence of the Royal Legation, the Royal Consulate of Italy will continue under the direction of the Royal Vice-Consul, Conn tde Brickanteau, who will give you good advice in any emergency, relative to the manner in which you must maintain a pacific attitude, and worthy of the hospitality of this very worthy population,

I do not doubt for one moment that the generous policy of the Oriental Government towards you will continue in a worthy manner, in spite of of this unfortunate affair: but, should you need a protecting hand, you will always find a good hand, you will always find a military refuge on board the Italian military vessels in this harbor and in the Italian merchant vessels, hung with the banners of war.

Long live the King!
Long live Italy!

The Superior Commander
Carlo de Ametzaga
The Chargé d'Affaires
Enrique Perrod

GOVERNMENT NOTE TO THE JUDGES.

Montevideo, March 23 1882

To the Chief Justice.

Sir.

The Executive has under this date sent a note to the Fiscal del Crimen, requesting him without loss of time to investigate the crime denounced by the two Italian subjects Volpi and Patroni, which, if confirmed, would affect the authorities concerned and even that of the country. The Executive considers it a duty to call the attention of Y.E. to such a serious matter and requests that the authorities under your jurisdiction adopt all the necessary measures as soon as possible.

Maximo Santos.
M Jose L Terra.

NOTE TO THE FISCAL.

Montevideo, March 23 1882

Mr Fiscal

The Executive has heard with profound displeasure of the denunciations made by the Italians Volpi and Patroni, who were at first arrested on suspicion of complicity in the Calle Juncal crime. These facts are of so serious a nature and affect to such a degree the character of the authorities that the Executive deems it necessary to begin a solemn investigation before the Tribunals, in order that full justice be executed.

Although the appearance of the plaintiff in these cases must be awaited, the Executive thinks that in the present circumstances it is necessary to call the special attention of the Fiscal, owing to the notoriety of the accusations and to the fact that the imputed crime reflects on the honour and credit of our civilized country. The Executive requests you to devote all your energy to the investigation of the truth without loss of time, that speedy justice be done, chastising the authors of the crime, if confirmed, and the false denouncers, if otherwise.

Jose L. Terra

After the publication of the above notes the Italian organ of Montevideo published a fly-sheet, signed by the Presidents and members of the several associations and thanking both the Consul and Commander for their energetic conduct: the document goes on to say that Italians love Orientels very much, but dislike the degenerate sons that rule the country.

Perfect harmony reigns between the Italians, their ex-Consul and Commander of the fleet.

SANTOS'S MANIFESTO

President Santos, on withdrawal of the Charge d'Affaires of Italy, published the following manifesto to the Italian population of Montevideo:—

Your National authorities have deserted from their posts; they have abandoned their prerogatives and their obligations towards you.

Their motives for such a serious step are consigned in the note of the 24th inst: as you will have seen, the Government has done its utmost to solve a conflict that it sincerely deplores.

The President of the Republic takes the post abandoned to assure you of the usufruct of all your rights and guarantees; if possible even, these will be more respected than ever.

Remain assured, therefore, and trust to a word which has never been broken.

General Santos

AMETZAGA'S ANSWER

The commander of the Caraciollo answered the above manifesto of the President, as follows:—

The Italian Legation near the Oriental Government exists no longer, but you still have a natural protector of your interests in the person of the commander of the naval forces of His Majesty, the King of Italy, anchored in this port.

No Italian authority has abandoned its post, but it has been removed to a place where the National dignity cannot be insulted.

You Italians! must obey the laws of the country that has always awarded to you a generous hospitality, and nobody has a right to take the post of your functionaries, without the approval and initiation of your Government.

But should the protection of the laws mentioned fail you by any reason, you must apply to me to shield you from violence.

Carlo de Ametzaga.
Superior Commander on board the Caracciolo.

TELEGRAMS TO ITALY.

The removal of the Royal Legation, the deposit of the Royal shield in the Spanish legation, and the appointment of Royal Vice Consul, the Count de Beickanteau, to attend to the Italians and all the other details, were faithfully telegraphed to Rome.

THE EXHIBITION

CAPITAL SECTION.

We intended now to enter the Argentine section of the Exhibition, but the capital department is so scattered over the building that it is better to finish describing same at once. The second section of the capital continues on the Calle Piedad side, between the Paraguayan and Brazilian departments. This department is connected with the Calle Rivadavia by a side gallery, running from wing to wing and forming two patios in the building; on the one side you have the yard with the concert hall; on the other you see the Bieckert 'grotto' and the two wind-mills.

Turning to the right from Madame Vigneau's dresses in the Rivadavia wing, we enter the jewelry department, where Fabre's diamonds draw crowds. These diamonds rival those of the Rue de la Paix in Paris. It is to be supposed that the stones have been set in B. Aires, and we compliment the owner; the jewelry is worthy of a sovereign. Messrs Krämer also exhibit some fine stones and gold ornaments. In a corner you see a very fine steel engraving of general Roca's, splendidly cut, but the resemblance to the General is problematical. In the centre there is a stall covered with watches of all dimensions and systems. All these watches are of foreign make, but some way or another they are exhibited as machinery. In a corner Messrs Schwartz, of the Casa Amarilla, exhibit some magnificent safes, made in Barracas: the patents are European. We hear that these safes are equal to the best from Europe. At the further end of the department is exhibited some large clock machinery for the steeple of a church: the machinery offers little interest. Passing on to the central arch of the gallery a very fine fountain, made of baked earth, with allegorical groups from the Greek mythology, is generally admired by everybody. It is passing strange that, although such artistic pottery and earthenware is made in Buenos Ayres, we see so little of it in the private dwellings of Buenos Ayres: The most aesthetic critic could not ask for finer specimens of pottery, all made of native clays: you see fine marble from Azul and the interior of the Republic. In fact this country might surpass all others in a variety of clay exhibits, and with more industry and perseverance we might distance all the porcelain fabrics in Europe. But the skilled labor is wanting and, although the Italian emigration to these shores is the most artistic, up to the present little has been done in this line.

Mr Cerrano has exhibited some specimens of quick-lime from different parts of the country: there are several specimens of calcareous earth from Parana, Cordoba and Uruguay.

Leaving pottery, porcelain, carbonate of lime, &c, behind us, we stand front to front to an entirely different branch of industry. We enter the temple of Bacchus: five enormous barrels with different kinds of beer greet the eye. Hamer and Pelzer's beer is known to all our readers: it is a light beer, and a delicious beverage in summer. In winter we advise the black beer of the firm. As you pass the huge barrels you enter a department of wines and liqueurs, on your right. Madame Marius Berthe has a splendid show of bottles, with the colored contents of curagao, anisette, cocoa, &c.: the shapes of the bottles are original and attract attention. As to the contents we can say little, as we never tasted same. Perez and Corti have a similar exhibition alongside. In front Messrs. Allamandola, Pitaluga and Co. have also a display of liqueurs. We cannot say much for Buenos Ayrean liqueurs and wines in general, whether the are made in the Once or in Marcos Paz: the best attempt at any liqueur was the Flores peach-brandy, which we tasted some years ago. Liqueurs in general enjoy an equivocal reputation of drugs and very few indeed have managed to monopolize the palate of the public. We must make an exception for the 'Anis de Pla', which is considered good, and may be seen in nearly every house: as much must be said of Bagley's Hesperidina, a true Buenos Ayrean liqueur. Visitors will be quite astonished when they visit this section, there is an immense display of bottles, and the names of their contents are legion.

M. F. Cordero exhibits some Rioja port, 16 years old. This port we have often tasted, and its consumption is pretty general amongst the wealthy families: we consider it equal to any port-wine of $500 m|c per dozen: the aroma of same is exquisite and it has much body. Whoever tastes it will agree with what we have stated. Messrs Bolleri exhibit Argentine wines, but of these we will say much in the Argentine section. In a corner Mr T. Shiel exhibits some native rum, which must be good owing to the fine quality of the sugar cane from Tucuman: it is strong and enjoys a fine flavor.

Messrs Guerri and Lamas exhibit maize starch: this starch has taken off all the first medals in several exhibitions in America and Europe. Messrs Ledesma Bros, have some very fine wheat samples. In our next we conclude the capital section: it is perfectly impossible to mention even one-half of the exhibits and we must reserve our remarks henceforward to the principal ones, and those best known to us.

OPENING OF BRAZILIAN, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SECTIONS.

April 2

Yesterday the event of the day was the opening of three of the most important sections of our most successful Exhibition. The Brazilians took the lead, having admirably arranged everything for the inauguration, and the complete programme having been handed to the chairman of the Exhibition, Sr Urien. The English and American exhibitors at the last hour determined to avail of the fete and to open their sections, which are now in every sense complete and wanting in nothing. The tramways at three o'clock groaned under the passengers, and for an hour a current of human life poured into the building, which really, for a city of 300,000 inhabitants, seemed incredible.

As we entered we found Messrs. Forrester, Runciman, Samson, Hill, Mohr Bell, Captain Gillies and others too numerous to mention. From the doors of the Foreign Club crowds issued to attend the fete.

A little after 3 o'clock H.E. Baron Gondon, Brazilian Minister, H.E. Dr. Plaza, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and H.E. Count D'Amelot, Minister of France, drove up.

The large Concert Hall of the Exhibition was filled with youth, beauty and fashion. High life with a vengeance was unmistakeable on all sides, and most conspicuous in the hall was a beautiful Irish harp, placed in front of the orchestra. After a short wait of say fifteen minutes H.E. Dr. Plaza, Minister of Foreign Affairs, representing the Argentine Government, accompanied by Mr. Chairman Urien, H.E. Baron Gondin, Commanders Fleury and Santos, all the members of the Brazilian Committee, Sr. Calvo, Lord Mayor Alvear, Mr. Parody and all the members of the Exhibition Committee, walked up the hall.

The band on the grounds struck up an air which some in their simplicity took for the Brazilian National Anthem, but it reminded us of the favorite English air—'Take me while I'm in the humour.' At the conclusion Commendador Santos, President of the Brazilian Committee, stood at the table and read a beautiful address, not a word of which we caught; but it was much applauded. The band then played the Argentine Hymn, and Mr Urien came forward and read an excellent but lengthy reply which was also cheered. The band then played the Brazilian Nat. Hymn and all stood up and uncovered; it was the first time we heard the air, and it is really very charming, light artistic music most pleasing to the ear, and if, as they say, music has color, we should term it of a bright golden hue. When the music stopped Mr Urien declared the Brazilian Section opened and invited all to proceed to inspect it. We then all marched along to the department; the ladies mustered so strong that the crush was great; to get into the Brazilian Section we had to pass through the English and American, and over the door was inscribed

ARS LONGA VITA, BREVIS

On entering the eye falls upon Fawcett Preston & Co's beautiful model sugar mill, but we cannot stop to tell all we saw in the English and American section, we hold it for other chapters. Hoping against hope to get a good cup of coffee with a little bag of coffee to take home as announced, we pushed on with much difficulty and had just reached the coffee, sugar &c department with the most surpas, sing samples, when we were summoned back to the British section where we found the people with their hats off and our friend Don Mateo Forrester standing up against a splendid American stove reading an inaugural address to H E. Dr Plaza and Sr Urien; we must hold the speech for our next. At the conclusion it was cheered to the echo. Mr Urien replied in a few graceful terms and declared in a loud magisteri l voice the British and American sections open. The band then struck up God save the Queen, which although played beautifully, always seems to have a certain ring in it, different from the air in the old country. The engines were all now in motion, and we leave our readers to imagine the roar and din. We left the building as Mr Mohr Bell was pulling the Minister of Foreign Affairs over to see his unrivalled exhibition case of carpenters' tools and sheep shears, 4 feet long, one of the finest things in the whole building: it has been to Melbourne, got a gold medal, and now is out here. The Brazilian section is carpeted, flagged, and beautifully adorned, rich with productions of that splendid country.

We left the building satisfied that the Exhibition is at least 20 years ahead of the country and its population.

MUNIFICENT DONATIONS.

How merited were the manifestations of regard paid to Mr. Ronald Bridgett, on the occasion of his leaving us, will be seen by the following letter, which we received from Mr. Bouwer yesterday morning. Mr. Bridgett, we understand, has given, besides the 35,000 m|c expressed in Mr. Bouwer's letter for the Irish Orphanage, a similar amounts to the British Hospital and to the British and American Benevolent Fund, making $15,000 m|c to our charities. Such deeds speak the man. The prayers of the poor little orphans and of the sick and indigent will illumine his road in life and secure to him the blessings and success of which he is so admirably worthy. This last act of our truly popular Vice-Consul shines even brighter than his eleven long years of duty in Her Majesty's service:—

303 Reconquista
March 29. 1882.

E. T. Mulhall, Esq.

Dear Sir,

I am instructed by Mr Ronald Bridgett to hand on his behalf a donation of $ 5,000 (five thousand dollars m|c) to the Irish Orphanage.

I herewith enclose cheque for this amount, requesting you to be good enough to forward it to the proper quarter and to send me in return the receipt of the Treasurer of the institution.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly
N. Bouwer.

Mr. Carroll, chairman of the merchants' meeting at the Aguila, also received yesterday morning a letter from Mr. Bridgett, at Montevideo thanking him in eloquent terms for his kind speech at the meeting, and saying that he should through life preserve the deepest sense of the kindness shown to him by his countrymen in Buenos Aires, which was far beyond his deserts.

Not a bit of it, Mr. Bridgett! Your most graceful farewell act endears you still more to us all and proves what your countrymen here have always known—that your heart is in the right place. May success attend you.

The Cattle Show in connection with the Exhibition will be opened on the 15th inst.

The Standard
NEW OFFICES
CALLAO—ESQUINA—CALLAO
Job Printing of every description done in the very best style

Teatro Nacional
El Martes 4 de Abril
A las 8½ en punto
3ª FUNCION DE ABONO
LA DRAMATICA COMPANIA ITALIANA
Del Cav. ORESTE CARTOCCI
Y dirijida por la celebre Artista Senora
JACINTA GUALTIERI-PEZZANA
Pondra en escena la conocida brillantisima Comedia en 3 actos del Autor Muratori
EL PELIGRO
Acabara la funcion con la chistosa peti-pieza
La Corsetera
PRECIOS

Palcos 1° y 2° orden	$ 200
Palcos 3° orden	150
Cazuela	100
Tertulia alta y plateas	25
Luneta de cazuela	10
Entrada general	20
Entrada de cazuela	10
Paraiso	15
Luneta de paraiso	10

NOTA—Tramways en todas direcciones.
LA EMPRESA.

DEUTSCHE
Sing - Akademie.
In Buenos Aires
Wit the aid of other amateurs and under the direction of
Prof. Pietro Melani
Musical Director of the Society
70th CONCERT
Wednesday, April 5th, 1882
At 8 o'clock p.m.
IN THE COLISEUM
Programme
Andante from the 14th Quartette for stringed instruments..... Mozart
Requiem for soli, chorus and orchestra..... Mozart
Extra tickets of admission may be obtained at $80 each by applying to Mr Ernst Nolte, Calle Cangallo 115.
Children will only be admitted with tickets on account of the limited number of seats.
e 21 a3 5

Teatro Colon
A causa de los Dias Santos de esta semana y los ensayos que se necesitan para el gran Concierto del Sabado 8 del corr. con el Stabat Mater del inmortal Rossini no se dara funcion hasta ese dia.
LA EMPRESA

FLUIDO LITTLE
BEWARE of all clumsy imitations or this Original Fluid Dip!

THE BEST DIP FOR THE CURE OF SCAB
Trade Mark, Registered.
Non poisonous, perfectly Harmless in handles mixes in tantaneously in cold water; one gallon fluid to 100 parts water.
Sold in Drums of 5 and 10 Gallons.
" Casks of 40 "
RUNCIMAN & CO.
78—CALLE PIEDAD—78

Ferro Carril del Sud
AVISO
SEMANA SANTA
Los boletos de ida y vuelta que se tomen el Miercoles Santo o los dias sucesivos, serviran para regresar cualquier dia hasta el Lunes 10 del corriente (inclusive).
Con escepcion del Domingo, correran solamente los trenes ordinarios, y no los de dias de fiesta.
B. Aires, Abril 4 de 1882
GEO. COOPER
Administrador General
e 25 a3 6

LEONOR
12 a3 20

HOTEL
En el pueblo de San Pedro se vende por no poderlo atender el acreditado y conocido Hotel Pegardoy.
Este hotel es el mejor del pueblo y tiene la clientela principal del partido.
El que se interese en la compra puede ocurrir al mismo hotel para tratar.
e 17 a3 22

SE ALQUILAN
Piezas en los dos grandes edificios Calle Reconquista 212 y Chacabuco 105.
77 xp

MUCAMO. Se ofrece uno con buenas recomendacions como mucamo y para atender al comedor. Ocurrir 549 Venezuela.
e 15 a3 6

MAYORDOMO. An Englishman requires the above berth, understands sheep and cattle, good recommendation, many years in the country. Address at 179 Florida to the initials G F will be attended to.
e 18 a3 17

GOVERNESS Wanted employment as such in a respectable private family by a lady thoroughly conversant with the Spanish French and Italian languages, and accustomed to imparting a general education. Would prefer residing with the family. Apply by letter to M. F. this office.
23 a3 6

WANTED a General Servant who understand cooking. Apply Salta 533.
e 22 a3 6

WANTED a Cook, English or German, also a good boy to lend a hand in the Cafe. Apply at Watson's Hotel, Belgrano.
e 20 a3 6

LETTERS LYING AT THIS OFFICE
Miss Annie Mulryan (2)
Mr H. Higgins
Miss Mary E. Halligan
E C Lewin
Miss A Keane
Miss M Doyle
Miss K Farrell
Miss M Flynn
John Gillespie
Thomas Gaynor
Miss B Whitty
Jaenar Creaghe

FLUIDO
M
CREOSOTE
V. CASARES É HIJOS

CERVEZA
TIVOLI
BERLIN
The most celebrated of all the German Beers
ON SALE AT
" Confiteria del Gas "
" Confiteria del Aguila "
" La Grande Rotisserie Francaise "
" Börsen-Halle, Kramer
" La Bodega, Bayol "
" Kaiser Halle "
" Confiteria de la Bolsa "
" Confiteria de los Catalanes "
" Confiteria de Londres "
" Confiteria de Londres "
" Gambrinus "
and all the principal Almacens and Hotels in Town and Camp.
Sole Importers
ALFREDO DAY & CIA.
137.....Piedad.....137
192 m20 e.o.d.

The Blagden Dip
FLUIDO BLAGDEN)

Manufactured
BY
Jeyes Sanitary
Compounds Co., Limited
The cheapest and most effective cure for scab on sheep. It is guaranteed free from poison, contains eighty p. cent of active ingredients and may be mixed with 100 parts of cold water.
Sole Agents
Thomas Bladgen & Co.
126—Rivadavia—126

George & John C. Bell
269—CANGALLO—271
IMPORTERS OF
GUINNESS'S STOUT
MAGNOLIA BRAND
Bass & Co's Pale Ale
MAGNOLIA BRAND
E. & J. Burke's
Light Sparkling Ale
MARCA GATO
The above Stout and Ales were awarded
Double First Prize
At the Melbourne International Exhibition
On sale at all the principal Stores in town and camp, and wholesale at the Importers
George & John C. Bell.
269—CANGALLO—271
278 m28 a28

T
Direct Shipment of
TEAS
FROM CHINA
Especially selected for the
BAZAR INGLES

No. 1	Extra superfine,	Soochong, Congou
No. 2	"	Kaison "
No. 3	"	" "
No. 4	"	Souchong
No. 5	"	"
No. 6	"	Pekoe, souchong congou
No. 7	"	" " "
No. 8	"	" " "
No. 9	Finest Kanson Congou	
No. 10	"	"
No. 11	Extra superfine, extra curious mixed tea.	

C. R. SIMONS & Cia.
Bazar Ingles
189 FLORIDA 189
N.B.—For Bazaar goods, please see 3rd page.

German Vernet
28—*CALLE MARINA*—28
Paysandu
9 13 a3 13

REMATE
POR
Guillermo Gowland & Ca
En el principal puerto
De la Provincia
BAHIA BLANCA
Donde el Ferro-Carril llegara en poco tiempo
De una y cuarto legua
DE
CAMPO FLOR
Pastos tiernos &c.
Lindando con el ejido del pueblo
DE GRAN PORVENIR
La fortuna asegurada
Base de venta $200,000 legua
En nuestra casa
7—CALLE BOLIVAR—7.
El Jueves 20 de Abril
A las 3 en punto
Venderemos por orden terminante de su dueño, bajo la base arriba estipulada, una y cuarto legua de rico campo, lindando con las chacras de dicho pueblo, propositio para invernada, agricultura, etc, y para saladero por su proximidad al puerto. No hay que olvidarse que Bahia esta llamada a ser el punto principal de la Provincia por su magnifico puerto y por el gran incremento que toma el comercio en esa localidad.
Nota—Actualmente hay oferta de $20,000 para arrendarlo.
Dicho campo linda con los Sres Peters, Arnold y Cristobal Astiz y con el ejido del pueblo.
Rodeado de importantes establecimientos, cerca de la costa y proximo al puerto.
Titulos de primer orden.
El comprador abonara el 5 p% al estenderse el boleto de compra-venta.
Por planos e informes a nuestra casa, calle Bolivar 7.
e 14 a3 20

Franc. Segovia Alcaraz
De un hermoso Campo
DE
MUCHO PORVENIR
A 2 leguas de Zarate
CON FRENTE
Al caudalosa PARANA
Tierra Escepcional
Para la agricultura y ganaderia
ATENCION COLONOS
Domingo 16 de Abril, 1882
A las 3 de la tarde
Procedere a vender sobre el terreno mismo la mas importante fraccion de campo, ubicada en Zarate a dos leguas de este pueblo.
Situado sobre el caudaloso rio Parana es de 2738 vs, con grandes montes de tala, toda tierra vegetal, campo espacional para la agricultura y ganaderia, con fuente en que los buques de Ultramar arriman a la costa, su area total es de 708 cuadras cuadradas, aparente tambien para saladeros, molinos, fabricas etc.
El remate se hara por el todo o en cuatro lotes, al gusto de los interesados, que tendran carruages en Zarate, hotel de Capdevila de donde partiran a las doce del mismo dia para el mencionado campo.
Sus linderos son: la conocida estancia Las Palmas de Don Ruffino Latorre y la del Dr. Saavedra Zavaleta.
Ojo, colonos del Baradero que pagan en este partido hasta 5000 pesos cuadra por campo que no tienen ni remotamente la importancia de este, que es escepcional.
El rematador proporcionara almuerzo y comodidades en el campo mismo,
Titulos perfectos.
Para ver con anticipacion el campo y por mas datos al estudio del Doctor C Basavilbaso, calle de Rivadavia num. 141 altos de 12 de la manana a 4 de la tarde.
24 a3 16

Ferro-Carril del Sud
Aviso al Publico
La Administracion, con el objeto de facilitar á los visitantes a la
Exposicion Continental
Ha resuelto poner a la disposicion del publico desde la fecha (inclusive) hasta nuevo aviso, un
Tren Adicional
Que saldra de la Plaza Constitucion los dias
Martes, Viernes y Sabados
A LAS 11 DE LA NOCHE
Parando en todas las Estaciones hasta Barracco.
GEO. COOPER
Administrador General
B. Aires, Abril 1 de 1882
e 302 m31 a30

E. E. Cranwell
147 Victoria 147 Victoria
Always on sale, coming fresh by every steamer
Pure Humanized Vaccine Lymph
Guaranteed by an arrangment with the Vaccine Institute of Brussels.
147 Victoria 147 Victoria
E. E. CRANWELL
e 39 m6 a6

LOLA
Esta tan delicada Galletita como tambien la rica
TEKULIA
Fabricadas unicamente por
M. S. BAGLEY y Ca
Se venden en todas partes.
e 294 m30 a7

Pleasant Companions.
Travellers by Steamer or Railway will find an extensive stock of Books, especially selected to make the time pass pleasantly, and with a strict regard to economy.
L. JACOBSEN & CO.
LIBRERIA EROPEA
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For The Summer
There is nothing so
REFRESHING
FRAGRANT
INVIGORATING
AS
Murray & Lanman's
FLORIDA WATER
Prepared by
LANMAN & KEMP
NEW YORK
e 303 j30 f28

Dr. Schencks
Mandrake Pills!
Professor John King of the College of medicine, in Cincinnati, says: In constipation, Mandrake acts upon the bowels without disposing them to subsequent costiveness. In chronic Liver complaint there is not its equal in the whole range of medicines, being vastly more useful than mercurial agents, arousing the liver to healthy action, increasing the flow of bile, and keeping up these actions longer than any other agent with which we are acquainted., (See American Dispensatory, page 720.)
Agency—
Florida 195.
h 3xp al

Vaseline.
The Wonderful Healer
Used externally, it alleviates pain and reduces inflammation.
If you receive a cut or bruise,
If you burn yourself
If you sprain your wrist or ancle,
If you suffer from chilblains
If you are troubled with eruptions of the skin.
If you suffer from Neuralgia or Rheumatism.
If you are troubled with sores or boils,
If you are bitten or stung by insects,
If your lips or hands are chapped,
Use Vaseline
Sole Agent
J. A. Bennet
Florida 195
2 al xp

Articulos Incomparables

1	Té Congou	La Patria	1
2	Cerveza Negra	Marca 'Chancho'	2
3	Cerveza Blanca	Marca 'Nato'	3
4	Real Holanda	Marca 'Chancho'	4
5	Oporto 'Invalid's'	Para Enfermos	5
6	Coñac Fino	Marca Parry & Co.	6
7	Corned Beef	Argentino	7
8	Coñac Legitimo	Marca 'Chancho'	8
9	Vino Margauz	Washington Morton	9
10	Jamones Ingleses	Adamson	10
11	Jerez Superior	Amontillado	11
12	Bitter	Angostura	12
13	Salsa Inglesa	Lea & Perrins	13
14	Champaña Fino	Eugene Cliequot	14
15	Mostaza Colman	Marca 'Toro'	15
16	Cacao de Epps	Homeopatico	16
17	Jabon Windsor	Eugene Rimmel	17
18	Conservas	Crosse & Blackwell	18
19	Gallatitas Inglesas	Huntley & Palmers	19
20	Cura Sarna	Tabaco y Anzuelos	20

PIDEN Y EXIJEN LOS VERDADEROS PRODUCTOS
Se venden en todos los principales Almacenes.

The Standard.
Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere.
CICERO.
TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1882

Associated Press Telegram
HAVAS' AGENCY

Palermo, March 31.

Yesterday the anniversary of the Sicilian Vispers were celebrated with great pomp all over Sicily and especially here. Thanks to the great precautions taken by the police no disorder occurred, and everything passed quiet.

St. Petersburgh, April 1

By an Ukas of yesterday's date His Majesty the Emperor commuted the sentense of death into forced labor for life on nine of the ten Nihilists, authors of the attempt at Moscow, only the chief promotor of the crime is to be executed.

Berlin 1.

The Chamber of Deputies of Prussia has adopted a project of law, tending to modify the ecclesiastical laws known as the "Mai Laws".

These reforms are to improve the situation of the clergy and harmonize the relations between State and Church.

Barcelona 2.

The fright caused by the strikes disappeared.

Great number of workmen returned to the workshops, and the strikes may be considered entirely suppressed. The general situation cannot be more satisfactory.

Brest 2nd

A Spanish steamer and the vessel Escoberto collided at the hights of Cape Finisterre both vessels sank immediatel. Number of victims not known as yet.

LATEST NEWS.
PRESS TELEGRAMS

The following epitome of the latest news by telegraph, from all quarters, is taken from our colleagues—

St. Petersburg 31.

Another Nihilist plot against Czar discovered, several arrests.

The death sentence on some of the last Nihilists tried has been commuted by the Czar.

Santiago 2d.

Great push to make Lapuerta President of Peru.

Several corporate bodies have petitioned him to accept the Chief Magistracy.

Jujuy 1st.

Governor Peter Blas was sworn in to-day at 3 p.m.

Rosario 2d.

Fire last night in Santa Fe at Carrera's tile factory, and part of the building was destroyed. The townsfolk finally mastered the flames.

Carlos Casado named representative of Goverument to arrange about branch of the Hypothecary Bank.

An apothecary named Odetti, of San Carlos Colony, was accidentally killed on his wedding night. He had, through fear of thieves, placed a loaded gun against the door in such a manner that it would go off when the door was pushed open from outside. After the marriage ceremony he returned, forgot all about the gun, pushed open the door, and was shot dead before his newly wedded wife.

In Rio Cuarto the police arrested Mr Gordillo, at the hymencal altar, and would not even wait till the knot was tied, but bore him away half married.

Montevideo 3d.

Derwent arrived from Southampton.

Efforts making to get Herrera y Obes out of Cabinet.

Nothing new in the Volpi affair. Baron Cova has orders to settle it amicably.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE

The fortnight has been one of extraordinary excitement both here and in Montevideo. In another column will be found a full account of the melancholy tragedy that has given rise to a diplomatic question pregnant with much importance. The torture of two Italian subjects by the Oriental authorities called forth a most unusual diplomatic intervention on the part of the Italian Chargé d'Affaires near the Uruguayan Government. The Chargé gave the Government twenty-four hours to fulfil certain stipulations with regard to the case, sent an ultimatum, removed his escutcheon and legation to the Italian war vessel Caraciolo, and, joining with the commander of the Italian corvette, issued proclamations to the Italian population of Montevideo; the two torturers Italians were taken on board, thus placing them outside the legal jurisdiction of the Uruguayan courts and making any further trial in the matter impossible. Some days later both of the victims were lauded to make declarations, accompanied by the British Minister in Montevideo; their declarations we give in another column. The difficulty of the Montevidean Government with the Italian Chargè is aggravated by the circumstance that both Brazil and Spain have also very grave and heavy complaints, owing to sequestration, torture and murder of several of their respective subjects. The Argentine Government offered to the Italian Government its mediation, which has been accepted. The Italian Minister near the Argentine Government has now the question in his hands, and everything tends to be amicably arranged. The torture of the two Italians is one of the most barbarous things recorded, and it is generally credited that there is far more beneath the surface of this terrible matter than is known to the public; questions like these, especially in a country where there are so many Italian interests, require much diplomatic ability. Although Brazil has also serious reclamations against the Uruguayan Government, the Imperial Minister has, however, proceeded in a most discreet and statesmanlike manner. Negotiations are now broached, on friendly terms, between the Italian Minister near this Government and the Uruguayan Cabinet.

The Exhibition is a great success and crowds attend nightly. Last week the Brazilian, English and American sections of same were inaugurated. In another part of the paper full particulars of same will be found. The Exhibition is an agreeable surprise to all foreigners visiting the Plate, as nobody ever anticipated such an industrial progress so far south of the line.

The provincial Government has submitted to the Chambers several bills on the new capital in Tolosa. The provincial engineer, Mr Waldorp, has drawn up a budget of the expenses to construct a harbor in the new capital: this budget amounts to $f. 10,000,000, but the realization of this harbor scheme is yet far off, although the Provincial Government has successfully launched a loan of $f. 20,000,000 in London.

The wool season is drawing to a close: the North market is very dull, the arrivals being next to nil of late. Nevertheless, business is very brisk in the South, and much wool is yet expected from the distant districts. The sheepfarms have stretched very far in the last two years towards Bahia Blanca and Patagones in the South: much wool about these parts awaits an opportunity of being shipped or removed in bullock-carts. Trade in general is good. The saladeros always work, but the 'faena' progresses slowly both here and up rivers. Wheat continues to arrive in large quantities from Santa Fe; all the granaries in this city are full and prices have fallen much. The crop of linseed has been already shipped, and new maize crop promises splendidly. Most of the steamers in port leave full, although freights are very low for the present.

The Buenos Aires Custom House is giving magnificent returns; the returns for March surpass £300,000 and we may reckon £50,000 to Rosario and other Customs' receipts. The Treasury is in an enviable condition and the Government never before had such splendid receipts. Everything in the country prospers, whilst the political situation is one of peaceful and prosperous prospects. General Roca is winning the sympathies of all by his liberal and firm policy in every branch of Government.

Before this reaches Europe the locomotive will whistle through the streets of San Luis: the extension of this Audine Railway is pushed ahead very rapidly, and every steamer arriving in port discharges heavy remittances of railway materials from Europe. The Government soon expects from Europe 2,000 fresh navvies for the earthworks beyond San Luis and for the Tucuman Railway extension, which progresses slowly, owing to the very unfavourable nature of the ground: tunnels have to be pierced and the task is one of arduous efforts and a novel one in the railway constructions of the country.

The money market is no longer tight: money is gradually becoming cheaper and low interests are expected soon. Stocks in general are neglected in the market, but much fresh capital is going into lands both in this province, Santa Fe and Misiones. Gold is fixed at par, fluctuating one or two cents according to the supply or demand in the market. The launching of 20,000,000 $fts. by the Provincial Government in London will be a signal for the definite conversion of the notes of the Bank.

In our commercial column all the financial news of the fortnight will be found. The rates of exchange are as follows:—

On London 49¼
" Paris 5.16-17
" Antwerp 5.78
" Hamburg 4.19-20

THE EXHIBITION.
OPENING OF THE BRITISH SECTION.

The opening of the British and American section of the Exhibition was all that could be desired, and rendered the more imposing by the brilliant speeches delivered at the banquet that took place after the ceremony and the admirable address of Mr. Forrester in the section, in the presence of H.E. Dr. Plaza, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sr. Urien, Chairman of the Exhibition, Lord Mayor Alvear and other dignitaries.

The following was Mr. Forrester's speech:—

Gentlemen,

The English exhibitors have requested me to address a few words to the President and the other members of the Commission on the occasion of the inauguration of the British section.

The number and variety of the articles exhibited are very limited, and it is useless to add that they do not pretend to represent English production in its several branches. The greater part of her vast manufactures remain without representation. This is to be regretted, but is in great part owing to the uncertainty as to whether the Exhibition would take place or not. These doubts, and the short time that elapsed between the definite resolution of the Exhibition and the time fixed as the last day for receiving articles, caused some manufacturers to desist from preparing, and others from sending, fearing that their exhibits might arrive too late.

The English manufacturers did not realize that they had to do with a commission of gentlemen in whose vocabulary was not to be found the word 'fail.' To their energy and indomitable perseverance we are indebted for this great national feast, and to them be all the honour.

As an Englishman I regret to see my country so poorly represented in this tournament of industry. Poorly represented in the sense of having such a small variety of articles from a nation whose industries embrace the whole range of manufactures. A nation that might have sent not only the machinery for the elaboration of the native products of the country, but these same products in their manufactured form.

I can promise the Señor Presidente, that when another Exhibition is held here, that we will see in the same building the saw that cuts the trees in the virgin forests and the same timber transformed into the rich furniture of the saloon; the sheep-shears alongside of the fine cassimeres shorn from the sheep by their means; hides made into harness and other useful articles suited to our necessities.

We will return to our actual exhibits. Although our sections may not have the brilliant and luxuriant appearance of some others in the building, they are, nevertheless, of great interest, and must be of paramount importance for a young nation like Argentina, ambitious of placing herself in the first rank as a productive country.

In the agricultural machinery section there are ploughs, reapers, mowers, thrashing machines: all instruments to facilitate the cultivation of the ground, giving to one man's work the force of five or ten men. This an immense advantage to a nation thinly populated, and where the cost of labour is so dear. It puts us on the road to be able to compete advantageously with other nations more favoured with a larger population and cheaper labour. And it will gradually change our vast pampas, more fertile than the prairies of Illinois, into smiling hearths for future millions of inhabitants. It will give stability and prosperity to the nation—weaning it from its Scythian customs, which never permitted the 'gaucho' to be other than a pariah in his native country—roaming from one department to another, without forming affection for any.

In the section in which we stand, in appearance so insignificant, there are many machines, all having for their object the development of the industries and resources of the country. There stands machinery for the elaboration of our nascent industry—sugar manufacture. I see another machine for pressing the oil from the seeds that the country produces in the greatest abundance with the minimum of labour. Behind me is machinery for another of our future industries—to separate the fibre of the flax from the straw. There is also machinery of various classes for an infinity of uses, but all with the grand object of economising labour, and in augmenting the comfort of mankind. It is useless enumerating further; the machinery is there to be seen, with competent engineers to show its working and explain its merits.

It only remains to congratulate the President and gentlemen of the Commission on the brilliant success of the Exhibition, and wish them the financial success that their public spirit and energy so well merit, besides having the satisfaction of having done a great service to their country."

At the conclusion of the inauguration of the English and American sections, the Commissioners of the Exhibition, accompanied by the Brazilian Committee and several English exhibitors, amongst whom we noticed Messrs. Forrester, Runciman, Hill, Samson, &c., adjourned to the saloon of the Commission, where a light banquet was served, accompanied with sparkling champagne 'ad libitum.' After several toasts by Mr. Urien, a Brazilian gentleman (we believe the President of the Medical Association of Rio Janeiro) made a most eloquent speech regarding the union between Brazil and the Argentine Republic. Afterwards there followed various toasts from Dr. Plaza, Messrs. Jimenez and Lamas, of the Industrial Club, Dn. Nicolas Calvo, the Consul-General of Brazil and some members of the Argentine Press. Dn. Mateo Forrester made a good speech, and expressed a hope that five years hence we might have a universal International Exhibition. A number of Brazilian ladies then made their appearance and were enthusiastically toasted by Mr. Urien 'as the flowers in the garden of life.' At the time when we retired the Commission were 'left standing,' with apparently no signs as yet of running dry.

ROSARIO.
(*From our own Correspondent*)

March 31.

The Montevidean tragedy caused a lively excitement in Rosario as well as in all other parts of the country. People rushed in crowds to the printing offices each time a 'bomba' was let off to announce the arrival of fresh news, and the consequent 'boletin.' The Italian population were notified that a monster meeting was to be held in the principal plaza to take the atrocious and savage acts of the Oriental authorities into consideration and decide on the line of conduct the Italians should assume in this place, where such a large number of that nationality are citizens. But I understand the Gefe Politico persuaded them to abandon the idea of the meeting for the present, as it might compromise the action of our own Government, which probably is not going to remain inactive in a case that will most certainly affect the Argentine Republic, for, as the *Standard* very justly observes, the whole region of the River Plate will be entangled in the universal execration with which Europe will overwhelm us; and, what is unhappily too true, the Orientales are in reality Argentines under another name, just as much so as Cordoveses, except for a spurious nationality. We shall suffer more than those blacks guards on the other side of the river, for we have something to lose. Argentine honour and integrity are not completely a myth in European eyes, and we may forfeit these if instant measures be not taken to prevent the possibility of Argentines being confounded with the Pampas that misgovern the Uruguayan Republic. The fact is, the time has arrived for the great change. The Uruguayan people generally are peacefully inclined. They are more active and industrious than their Argentine brethren. How it is they have fallen into hands of a military clique their history clearly explains. The countless revolutions have been got up merely by rival military bandits, the race having culminated in Maximo Santos. Neither Brazil nor the Argentine Republic can any longer permit this state of things. These two peaceful and progressing and civilized nations are kept in continual hot water by the wretched and disgraceful barbarity of a little hedgehog state with her spikes erected against all decent people. The Banda Oriental must cease to be an independent Nation. Nation! the word is absurd as applied to a hornet's nest of ruffians whose existence renders the organization of a nation impossible. It is the plain duty of the Argentine Republic and Brazil to come to the aid of the good and peaceful citizens of the Oriental Republic. It seems to be a melancholy fact that they of themselves will never be able to shake off the chronic gaucho tyranny that makes their lovely country stink in the nostrils of civilized humanity. This is no time for diplomatic reticence. Brazil and the Argentine Republic are both deeply interested in the possession of that wedge of territory that is now only a thorn in the side of both. Brazil has already taken moral possession of a considerable part of the country by the immigration into it of forty or fifty thousand of her citizens. The rest is Argentine in feeling; more so perhaps than Mendoza

and San Juan, Then why, for goodness sake, not settle a dangerous question for ever by giving Brazil all of the Banda Oriental North of the Rio Negro, and we ourselves take possession of the rest, making it as it was in former times, an Argentine province? Two immense advantages would result from this arrangement. First, the Orientales would then be free to develope the vast natural wealth of their beautiful country; would cease to live a life of continual broil; would become worthy citizens of a nation that is certain to become great and powerful, and would acquire a nationality which now exists only in heated imagination. Secondly, the arrangement would conjure all danger of future complications with Brazil, and hinder an event which is pretty certain at some future time to occur should the present state of things continue, a war between the two countries.

What a row your irascible Cordoba correspondent is kicking up about the award of the judges of the Supreme Court in reference to the limits question between the three provinces. What possible interest can he have in the matter? 'Our own Correspondent' ought to have more wisdom. Are not all the lands well anchored down? They have not disappeared I suppose; only instead of belonging to a retrograde province they belong to provinces that will populate them and make them valuable. That is the view we foreigners should take of the matter. As for the loss of a hundred or so leagues of land to an enormous province like Cordoba, it is not worth talking about, I only wish 'the potent, grave and reverend signors' had given the whole province of Santa Fe to Buenos Aires. I believe, nay, I know we would be much better off.

'Inquitous,' 'absurd!' pooh, pooh!

A distinguished Santafecino visited the iron-clad Brown and has published his impressions in a letter to the *Capital*. He has seen everything through a very 'couleur de rose pince-nuz;' but his enthusiasm when speaking of the attention, courtesy and comportment of Teniente 'William,' is as amusing as the the orthography he makes use of in writing his name.

The Italian meeting was private, but numerously attended. A strong protest was formulated and presented to the Consul for transmission.

The drought is becoming alarming to estancieros.

W. P.

VOLPI AND PATRONI'S DECLARATIONS.

At the meeting of the diplomatic corps it was finally resolved at a late hour on Saturday that Volpi and Patroni should be lodged in one of the finest rooms of the Hotel Oriental, No. 96. The two Italians made their declarations in the apartment before the criminal judge, Dr Castillo, the Fiscal Dr. Segundo, Actuario Turriols and Mr Sacra, the editor of the *Italia*, who acted as interpreter. Patroni's declarations lasted from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m., and Volpi's from 3 p.m. to 7½ p.m. Patroni made his declarations with much difficulty, complaining of thoracical pains; his hands are quite useless and bandaged. Three medical men, Drs. Galindo, Morelli and Rousen examined them from head to foot.

Patroni states that the ex-Minister of War, Jose Ma. Vilaza, was present when he was hung by the arms from the ceiling two yards from the floor.

Asked if he knew Vilaza well, he answered.

By Jove! for fifteen years I have seen him daily.

Patroni swears that he does not know Barreto, and answered several questions as follows:—

"Who kicked you in the face?"

His name, Signore: he was a middle-sized man, stout, and wore a beard in the French style!

"Had he mutton chop whiskers?"

No, he wore chin whiskers, and ordered everybody about.'

The middle-sized, stout man, with a goatee beard, is well known in Montevideo.

Patroni states also that the judge was present several times during his tortures; the judge in question is Dr Saez. This is about the most melancholy fact of the whole tragedy, that a judge of the Uruguayan Courts should approve by his presence such inhuman proceedings. From Patroni's statements it is gathered that all the police authorities witnessed the tortures, but they now declare that they did not once see any officers of rank at the time. The three men thus branded by the victims are Vilaza, then Minister of War, Judge Saez and Barreto, Chief of Police. Dr. Castillo, the criminal judge, has now the matter in hand and will issue the respective warrants of arrest. There is a general anxiety to hear the declarations of ex-Minister Vilaza and Barreto, the Chief of police.

President Santos and General Caldwell, the American Minister, were closeted together yesterday, and the papers anticipate an United States protectorate.

It is rumoured that Baron Cova, the Italian Minister, exacted from the Montevidean Government withdrawal of the notes to the Chargé Perrod, previous to any diplomatic negotiations.

The Italian clubs have organized a committee to attend upon Baron Cova to assure him that they are quite sure that he will proceed with energy to their entire satisfaction.

Volpi and Patroni have been again embarked on board the Carracciolo.

The Italian organ asks for the dismissal of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Herrera y Obes, and the immediate appointment of Don Carlos de Castro, who is very popular among the Italians.

The official newspapers no longer allude to the telegrams from Rome, with regard to the disapproval of the conduct of the Chargé d'Affaires.

Ex-Minister Vilaza has addressed a note to the *Italia* rectifying some opinions emitted on his resignation and stating that he had same in his pocket the week before; the accusations against Vilaza are of such a nature as to lead one to expect his arrest soon.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Royal Mail steamer Neva goes to-morrow and will be home about May Day. She takes an unusual number of High Life passengers, to whom we wish God speed 'en bloc', as their names are quite too numerous to mention.

It's a day older and a day worse with the Volpi-Patroni-affair. The revelations made by the two victims in their examination before the Judge, at the Hotel Oriental are simply staggering. The persecution of the Jews in Russia is almost civilized work when compared with it. What will they say in Europe? See latest details in another column.

The Exhibition had its best day yet on Sunday and was crowded almost from the moment the doors opened till they closed. The President of the Republic paid the Palace a visit in the evening and made a very minute inspection of the three newly opened sections (Braziliau, British, and North American) and several others. The bands of the Stella d'Italia, Centro Gallego and other Societies assisted and were a great acquisition.

In reference to the account we gave some days ago about a policeman having caused a disturbance at the Exhibition by abusing the Electric Light so offensively that the manager of the "luz" had him arrested, we beg to say that we took the news from one of our most newsy and reliable Argentine colleagues, and that the words we used were much milder than the original.

President Roca had a breakfast party on Sunday, including Governor Celman, Deputy Castro and other distinguished persons.

The funeral service at the Cathedral yesterday for the late Dr. Jose M. Moreno was a most impressive ceremony, and attended by the elite of the city. The church was draped in mourn ing in every part.

A truly dreadful murder was perpetrated near Plaza Once on Sunday afternoon in broad day-light. Two cartmen named Pastore and Carranza were walking quietly along Calle Victoria, enjoying their Sunday leisure, when two men named Gutierrez and Gomez, both well known to the police for every crime in the statute book, galloped up to them. Gutierrez jumped from his horse and drew a dagger, telling Carranza that he intended to kill him: the latter had not even a stick to defend himself, and ran away, Gutierrez then rushed at Pastore and drove the dagger clean through his heart, killing him on the spot. Meanwhile Gomez rushed after Carranza and giving him two severe stabs in a thigh and arm, let him run on. The two murderers then mounted and rode away at full gallop. Carranza met a policeman shortly afterwards and told him, but the brilliant guardian of the peace took him for the murderer and arrested him. At the Comisaria the crime was explained, and a dozen of men started after the murderers. The cause of the crime is an old grudge that Gutierrez had against Carranza, but Pastore, a young Italian of 21 years, became the victim. The police have not yet caught the murderers.

Details of the murder of the Brazilian Vice Consul at Curuzu-Cuatia have come down. The victim, Dr Francisco de Paula Sousa, was 70 years of age. The murderers entered his house at 10 p.m. on the 21st ult. and dashed out his brains with one blow of a heavy hammer. The murderers are not caught yet. About two years ago Mr Sousa's life was attempted by means of a box full of explosives, sent to him from Uruguayana, and so arranged as to explode when the lid was raised.

Our telegram column contains two extraordinary events in connection with matrimony. In one case the 'happy' man was torn from the altar by the police before he could answer either 'I will' or 'I wont' to the clergyman's question. In the other, the unfortunate bridegroom was shot dead at his own hall door by a gun which he had placed in ambush behind it, for the benefit of any thieves who might call while he was getting 'buckled.' Poor fellow! The wedding feast furnished forth the funereal baked meats for him.

The Southern Railway Board are thinking of a branch to the marble quarries of Azul. Quite right.

A girl's dress caught fire in the Roverano Arcade in Calle Victoria on Saturday evening, from a lighted match on the ground. There was another girl with her who tried to put out the flames by screaming and hugging her friend: then a number of young men rushed forward to help them, then a few middle-aged ones, and there was a desperate free hug all round, by which the flames were extinguished without either girl being much burned.

At present there is no more pleasant 'paseo' in the vicinity of B. Aires than a trip to Calzetta's Island at the Tigre. Mr Calzetta, so long known and esteemed on the Northern Railway as head guard, has recently gone up to take charge of the island and intends to lay it out as a park, and by next summer it may perhaps be as good as the famous Rosherville Gardens on the Thames. At present it is a most delightful resort and can be reached easily and with little expense by the small steamer that awaits each train. On Sunday last a gay party of German 'High Life' took a trip in a special steamer which seemed to be very pleasing, to judge by the preparations of good things on board. Our English colony here appear to be reluctant to join in any thing of this kind which lightens up life, but we would hope that some time they will become more social and united.

Many of our elder readers will hear with regret of the death of Mr Bennett, formerly of Tijuca, Brazil; he died at Brussels on 18th Feby., aged 70 years. Deceased, for over a quarter of a century, kept the far-famed hotel in Tijuca, one of the sweetest places on this Continent. Some 20 years ago Mr Benuett was in the zeuith of his Tijucan fame. Bennett's hotel was for many of us a species of household word. Some 13 years ago we visited Tijuca to pass a few days; we stopped two months and visited every hillstop from the Peak to the Gavia, and the 'Vista Chinesca' to Bennett's Folly. Shortly after, Mr Bennett, finding the years advancing, retired and sold the establishment to its present popular owner, Mr Whyte, who has much improved it. Of all the 'paseos' open to a R. Plate man a trip to Tijuca is the cheapest and best, and we have known many friends who left here for a trip to Europe but remained at Tijuca, so charmed were they with that heavenly spot. The Emperor had a great regard for Mr Bennett and for the convenience of his guests had a railing put up and steps cut in the very Peak of Tijuca. We did the Peak in company with Mr Bennett and passed one of the pleasantest days of our life—one never to be forgotten.

On Sunday the favourite opera of Trovatore was given with extraordinary *eclat* at the Colon Theatre to a crowded but democratic audience. The enthusiasm was greater than ever. Tamagno was not only cheered and encored, but performed some 'tours de force,' which brought the house down. Batistini sang that beautiful song, 'Il Balen,' with all the pathos, feeling and sentiment of a great artist. There is no doubt but that he is better understood and consequently more appreciated every day. La Borghi Mamo, as usual, sang with great taste and received the applause she always meritst La Rambelli played her part most artistically. Every night they all win fresh laurels, and though people continue to grumble about the high prices, the theatre is generally crowded, and the artistic performance given is generally worth the prices charged.

The Old Stager.

Householders are in much better spirits than last week, owing to the supply of 'aguas corrientes' being now available at all hours of the day and night. So much the better for the public health and convenience

The papers from the Interior say that San Juan intends going in for a Cattle Show next Spring. By all means. Why not?

The 10,000 patacons prize of last week's San Luis Lottery fell to five humble resideuts of Adrogue, three of them young women, who have since had a dozen hands and hearts offered to each of them, and the neighbours predict a score of duels.

The Board of Health have come to a demi-semi, milk and water decision in reference to the poisoning of the waters of the Riachuelo by the refuse from distilleries and other establishments being thrown into it. A teaspoonful of disinfecting fluid, thrown into the river three times a day, would be about as effective as the measures proposed, with the details of which we wont trouble our readers, lest they might get sick from xcessive laughter.

Dr Diego Alvear and D. Antoni no Cambaceres were elected Senators to Congress for the Capital of the Republic on Sunday.

Several pleasure parties start to day and to-morrow in sundry directions for the holidays. Some few are going to Montevideo, although it is a disagreeably hot corner just at present, and may be hotter at a moment's notice.

We understand that the attendance at the Communion at the Scotch Church last Sunday was larger than on any former occasion, the fineness of the weather enabling many to come in from the camp and surrounding villages. The Rev. M. P. Ferguson delivered two eloquent and impressive discourses.

In scanning yesterday Mr Pesce's 'Retrospecto de 1881' for Banda Oriental, we find that he puts down the individual wealth of each inhabitant of the country at £39, adding that no country can compare with B. O. in this respect. We're sorry to contradict you Mr P, but you are wrong. In one of his recent books on statistics, our brother editor gives the wealth of each inhabitant of Scotland at over £260. In the way of money-making, we'll back Scotchmen against the whole of this world, and a bit of the next thrown in as 'llapa.'

The post of Oriental Minister at Rio was offered last week to Don Andres Lamas, and at once refused.

We saw a good hint for house keepers yesterday. Here it is—'A 'plumero' is more dangerous than a loaded revolver. In removing dust with it you disseminate through the air and introduce into your respiratory organs all the eggs, spores, epidemic germs and other fatal impurities contained in it. One wave of a 'plumero' may poison either yourself or your neighbours and inoculate you with typhus, smallpox, or cholera morbus. Use a linen duster and carry away the dust instead of merely deplacing it with the 'plumero.'

We hold for our next issue, owing to press of matter to-day, the speeches delivered at the opening of the Brazilian Section of the Exhibition on Saturday last.

The Gun Club opened its season brilliantly on Sunday. There was some splendid shooting and close competition. The winners were Messrs Correa Morales, Pedro Luro, Penrose, Isla, Laterne and Gerdin, Mr. Kimball carrying off the gold medal and Mr. Morales the silver one.

WEATHER TELEGRAMS.

Abril 3

Plaza Constitucion, 7 a.m. fine
S. Vicente 7.02 do
Jeppener 8.21 do
Chascomús 9.39 fine
Dolores 9.10 do
Ranchos 9.16 fine
Las Flores 9.30 do
Azul 7.53 cloudy
Maipu 9,10 fine,
Ayacucho 9.10 do

For Lent.

OYSTERS—Eagle Brand. The best and freshest in the market.

LOBSTERS—Red Lobster Brand. Specially selected.

SHRIMPS—"Chevrettes de Mer"

SHRIMPS—For latest and most delicious novelty in preserved fish.

SHRIMPS—For Salad Mayonnaise Shrimps sauce, Sandwiches etc.

SHRIMPS— OYSTERS } Sold everywhere

SHRIMPS OYSTERS LOBSTERS } See that every tin bears the name of the Sole Importers.

MOORE & TUDOR.

93—Maipu—93

ON 'CHANGE.

March 3rd

Patacons	25.—
Cedulas A	100¼
Do E	84½
Cedulas B	99
Do D	96
National Bank Shares..	112½
National Bonds 1863 ..	86½
Italian Bank Shares	135
Treasury Bills	114 nominal.
Buschental Bonds.....	96
Municipal Bonds	105
Do 1873..	105
Do 1876..	95
Catalinas Mole Shares ..	805
Transandine Telegraph..	250 fts. Chilian
Foreign Debt.....	88 gold
Roads and srtiges	100½
Riachuelo Bonds	96
Old Gas Co. Shares	1,850$
Argentine Gas Shares ..	81
B. Aires Gas Shares	92
Arg. Bank Certificates...	14 o/o
Belgrano Tramway....	50
Central Arg. Railway ..	8 1
Bolsa Shares	1,500$ m/c.

As usual the beginning of the month dawns on a very dull market. The attention of the brokers is centred in last month's liquidation and few are willing to operate before the end of the week. The gold market is duller than ever, no operations done at the ring and none reported in the market. Par is the by-word of the hour and the rate seems fixed as the polar star. The gold requirements of the market are very few, in view of the very slow progress of the fairs and the few transactions on a large scale in imports. The returns of the Custom House were the talk of the market, and it looks as if importers are accumulating very many articles in the city: all the activity of the market seems now centred in the Custom House, and it is generally thought that if the returns keep up as up to the present we may expect no deficit in the exorbitant budget of the year.

The Cedula market to-day was very neglected; scarcely any business doing whatever. About $95,600 were sold at slightly fluctuating prices. Strange to say, operations in Series A were larger to-day than in Series E; the speculation in the latter scrip appears to be played out. Now and then some Series B comes upon the market and a few were sold to-day at 99, the ordinary rate of this scrip. There is some talk of the establishment of a branch of the Mortgage Bank in Rosario, but as yet we do not believe anything has been definitely settled in the matter.

In spite of the general lull in the market there was some activity in National Bank Shares. The liquidation affords much room for comment, and the smash of another party was generally rumored in the hall. Many already prognosticate the fall of the market at the end of the month, but nothing definite can be calculated unless aware of the future measures of the Syndicate. The members of the Syndicate are credited to have cleared 500 shares in one quarter and 900 shares in another. How far this may be true we leave to the criterion of the reader and of those who study the market. The stock this month opens firm, and none can deny the tendency and all admit that the holders can drive up price to 130, if they wish and if it suits their purpose; but they will invariably remain with the shares unless they fairly tumble the market and get the outsiders to buy in freely at more moderate rates. It is rumored, nevertheless, that a score of outsiders have taken up several thousand shares at last week's low prices. In view of the approach of many holidays this week we may look forward to a very dull market until the middle of the month.

Over 100 sailing vessels are reported 'en route' for the R. Plate; this means good news to the agents. 100 sailing vessels means close on $1,000,000 commission.

Several brokers looking over the passenger list of the Neva, saw in same a sign of the times; it reminds one of old times, and the many friends leaving are one of the best proofs of prosperity.

Some Roads and Bridges were sold to-day at 100½.

Very little doing in the wool markets to-day. In the Plaza Once everything is at a stand-still, and the South Plaza was unusually dull. The arrivals in the latter Plaza are becoming more reduced.

Telegrams from London announce the Buenos Aires Bonds at 99 o/o.

Exchange to-day was much offered at 49½ and there are so few takers that it is probable that drawers will have to give way an eighth. The private Banks did a large exchange business on London and Paris.

All discount brokers report money abundant and first class paper very scarce, some think that in spite of the advance in the interest rates by three of our banks, money will rule cheaper in the open market this week than last.

The failure of another broker on Change was reported this morning, he is unable to close his liquidation, but it is a very small affair. The liquidator of the B las paid out differences this morning, we hear of one party who cleared 900 National Bank shares and another 600 National Bank shares on last month's operations. The majority of the ring however dropped money last month.

The Royal Mail will leave on 5th crowded with passengers. To those leaving whose names we have already published we have to add Mr Wanklyn and family, Mr Pratje, and Mr Nich. O'Donnell, estanciero, San Antonio de Areco, one of our millionaire sheepfarmers who of all others is the man to counteract the Don't emigrate to the R. Plate placard scattered over Ireland.

The great talk to-day in high political circles was the resignation of President Santos. Some of the first men in this market are of opinion that this is the proper solution of the present Oriental difficulty, it would be a clean termination.

Mr Trelear of Chiicito, who has arrived out in the Herschel, and Mr Roe, who has come out from England with him and goes to the mines, were welcomed on Change; also Mr Thomas Thomas of Carcarana.

A large estancia in the province of Santiago del Estero offering in the market. 300 leagues of Cordoba fiscal land will we understand be sold in France.

It is whispered that the Northern Railway of B. Aires Directors in England have lodged certain protests on the London Stock Exchange against the new Provincial Loan; we have nothing authentic on the matter.

Mr Belaustegui leaves to-morrow for Lincoln. Messrs Passman start for Monte Caseros; a regular hegira sets in from to-morrow very few however go West.

Property holders in the South part of the city may be pleased to know that Mr Alvear has turned his attention from the North and is now directing his Municipal reforms in a Southerly direction. All the river side of the South end of the town is now to be improved adorned and beautified, and the waters of the Riachuelo saved from the refuse of the factories.

Two new markets are about to be established, one in the North and the other in the South.

To-day the studies for a murrallon from the Custom House to the yellow house were ordered by the Lord Mayor, and this morning they commenced with 50 men to break through the walls of the old Hospital de hombres, to continue the calle Balcarce to quinta Lezama; also the Lord Mayor ordered to give 5 varas more width to calle San Juan, from Defensa to the river, crossing Balcarce, and only the consent in writing of Sr Gonzales Moreno is wanting to open the streets through his quinta.

The Provincial Bank discounted to-day three and half millions currency.

Four leagues of land in La Colorada, 5 leagues from Pnan have been sold at the rate of $90,000 per league; seller M. A. Mendez. This land was bought 6 months ago at the rate of $51,000 per league, leaving now a profit of $39,000 per league.

A stout gentleman with black mustache and whiskers goes accompanied by a tall elderly looking gentleman, whom he presents as his secretary visiting the barracas etc, near the Once de Setiembre, collecting funds for a certain Ex quiel Fregueiro; they have a paper which bears a stamp 'Omision de Crodito Nacional' and the following firms:—

L. Pereyra
S Unzue
J. G. Lesama
P. Petrochi
Caneiro
R. Hnos.
Mallmann & Co.

Some of these gentlemen have subscribed for $2000 each.

One of our subscribers took them far estafadores, as the firm did not seem correct: take a note of the above and ask them to call 'pasado mañana.

A lot of wool was bought this morning by a German barraquero in the South Plaza at the rate of 105 m/c per arrobe: the wool is calculated to yield 49 p. cent.

The sales at the ring were as follows:—

Gold—
No operations.
Cedulas—
For cash A 25,250 at 100¼-¼-½
For cash B 1,000 at 99
For cash E 3,000 at 84½
For April 30th E 75,000 84½
Sales, 54,250.
Nat. Bank Shares—
For cash 392 share at 112½-113-112¾
For April 30th 2,240 shares 113-¼-112½-½ to 112¼-113
Sales, 2,643.
Roads and Bridges—
For cash 2,000 at 100½

At afterhours nothing doing at all. Everything at a perfect stand-still and only 100 or 200 shares sold at 1 ½ and 112½. There is an impression in the market that the Syndicate will soon make a move to bull the market.

The sales at afterhours were—
Gold—
Nothing done.
Cedulas—
Nothing done
National Bank Shares—
For April 30th 100 shares at 112½
At the South Market some business done at the following prices:—
29 waggons with produce arrived.
7,130 ar. of wool arrived.
4,900 ar. of wool sold at from $64-89.
Produce in general sustained.
248,720 ar. of wool have arrived during the month of March.
The sales were—
Wool—
1000 ar. fine, Boor. 89
300 do, do, 86
300 ar. fine, A. Apellaniz, 85
1000 ar. fine, Bellocq, 84
200 borrega, do, 63
800 ar. fine, P & A Lanusse, reserved
200 borrega, do, 80
1300 ar. borrega, Apellanes, 64 72
100 defective, do, 68

4900 ar.

Sheepkins—1,136 doz. at 22•25½ rls.
Desechos at 17- 9 rls.
Corderos, 20-21 rls.
Corderitos at 8
Pelados, per doz. at 100 30
Cow Hides—250 at 165
Hair—20 ar. at 148
Horse Hides—35 at 25
Deerskins—25 doz. at 87
Ostrich Feathers—314 lbs. at 35
The following sales reported at the Plaza Once this morning:—
70 waggons of produce arrived.
4,480 ar, sold from 65-86
Produce in general firm.
The sales were—
Wool—
1300 ar. wool, Novoa, 86
400 " 68
300 ar. wool, Peirano & Lanza, 81
600 ar. wool, G y M, 84
730 " 75
500 " 84
550 " 65
Sheepskins, 580 doz. at 23•26 rls.
Desechos at 19 rls.
Corderones at 21
Corderitos at 6½ 8
Cow hides, 325 at 161 153
Nonatos at 121
Potro hides, 38 at 28 32
Potrancas at 16
Wheat, Costa, good, at 165
Do, regular, 148
Wheat, candeal, at 117
Wheat, from Salado, 121
Maize, yellow in grain at 38
Maize, morocho, in grain, at 57
Maize, Piamonte, 45

Exchange in Rio, according to yesterday's telegram, has somewhat improved, and the rate is quoted at 21d. Jerked beef 500 reis per kilo; stock in Rio 3,190,000 kilos, at Bahia the stock is 1,605,000 kilos, and at Pernambuco 1,330,000 kilos, which shows a large stock enough for Brazil, but the consumption of jerked beef both in Rio and Cuba has fallen off.

Mr Latsima's tables of the imports and exports of gold and silver in the Republic for last year are most interesting. Total imports gold and silver last year amounted to 4,074,378 pats, and the export was 2,923,153 pats, which shows a balance in favor of the country of 1,161,225 pats. The following are the tables:

	Import.	Export.
Germany	219	—
Bolivia	306,962	28,795
Brazil	133,310	17,768
Chile	68,800	—
Spain	7,500	—
France	57,953	293,538
England	2,247,048	1,288,466
Paraguay	49,451	33,629
Uruguay	1,203,105	1,161,567
	4,074,378	2,923,153

The returns show the imports of gold and silver as follows for the following places:—

Buenos Aires	1,259,446 pats.
Concordia	771,191
Rosario	350,964
Corrientes	260,847
Goya	160,964

In a dispute between the Fiscal of the National Government and one of the banks about a lot of flour the bank and Government has embargoed of a bankrupt, the Court has applied to the Bolsa Syndicate to fix what it considers a fair market price for flour in order to have same sold.

On Saturday the drawing for the amortization of the Provincial Riachuelo Loan, Stern Brothers, took place; this is the third drawing. The Provincial Government has paid to the Provincial Credit Office the money for the service of the loan, and the Credit Department has paid to the Riachuelo Committee 450,000 pats, the last instalment from the 1½ Million Loan to finish the works.

During the first fortnight of the Exhibition the number of visitors amounted to 55,596, and the cash receipts were $607,655. If they keep up to this it will be well for the shareholders.

The following shows the Custom House receipts for last 4 years in the month of March; the figures are well worthy of study:—

March 1882	1,554,136
1881	1,439,017
1880	1,238,254
1879	1,004,899

The decision of the supreme Federal Court on the limits question has taken some 800 leagues from the Province of Cordova, we hear however that owing to a slight mistake of the judges a portion of the decree will be revised, as the error is palpable following the very lines which the Court has established. This revision will give back to Cordova some 135 leagues of an angle of land, and will bring the Cordova line much closer to Gainza. The Canepa land, as far as we can make out the new lines, will be in the Province of Santa Fe.

Governor Celman of Cordova is at last about to conclude the business of supply of gas and water to Cordova, Mr Dumesail will in all pacibability get the contract, and 300 leagues of land are to be given to him in payment for the works, which when finished are to be handed over to the Municipality of Cordova.

It is really incredible the number of new houses building in town at present, also the great number of zinc roofed houses, the roofs of which are being taken off, and "altos" being erected, the houses of the city are each day stretching out chiefly, in the Almagro direction.

The sale of a beef cargo in Gualoguay for Brazil at 55 rls. per qq. is reported, the saladeristas taking ¼ share in the business.

The Jupiter, expected up in the morning, will take up a large party of excursionists for the Uruguay. Don J A Fernandez, A Penared and E T Mulhall go for a trip to Monte Caseros. Yesterday Mr Bouwer with many friends left for Itaque, also two English engineers connected with the new sugarfactory in Misiones. All the excursionists expect to be back by Saturday.

Some old Gas shares offering in the market, the highest offer made is 1,500 m/c per share.

It may interest many to know that in these days the Government surveyor proceeds to Lincoln to survey a large tract of land in Lincoln, Mr Ostendorp's estancia some 17 leagues and the adjoining properties, we know of no districts in the camp progressing faster than Lincoln—it even beats the Rio Negro.

Mr Guillermo Printzenskold, shipbroker of Rosario, in his excellent report for the month, gives the following exports from 1st March to 31st March:—

Rosario, March 31st, 1882.

19,953 dry ox and cow hides
130 dry horse hides
746 bales wool
79 bales sheepskins
41 bales sundries
3,680 bars copper
2,185 bars silver
6,741 packages alloy
970,664 kilos bones
35,000 horns
3,909 bales hay
8 cases feathers
17,401 fanegas linseed
628 bags linseed
6 boxes specie
72 packages specie
1,170 bars tin
1,235 packages tin
4 horses
35 boxes fishoil
80 barrels honey

Charters—
Golden Sheaf to load for Boston wool and hides, reserved rate.
H H Wright do do do
Killdonman do Breakwater f.o. bones 3½, 3⅜.
Etna do Rio Janeiro hay, reserved.
Loetitia do Para hay 4 pats.
Maria do Brazil meat at Sta. Elena at 4½, 6½ and 6¾ pats.
W O Case do Rio hay, reserved.
Adadina do do do, 2½ pats.
Pollux do Brazil do, reserved.
Discharged—
Maria Luisa, 529 tons, Antonina
G H Gordon, 477, St. Mary's, U. States
Lapland, 649, Portland
Invo, 344, Marseilles
Freights—
By sailing vessels unchanged since my last. On account of the rise in the duties on hay in Brazil shippers here pretend to obtain lower rates. Small vessels in demand. Freights by steamer I also note a slight tendency downwards.

We take the following interesting figures from Mr H Altgelt's *Weekly Review of Agricultural Produce*—

"Arrivals of the week—

Wheat	713 000 kilos and 5,477 bgs.
Flour	24,472
Maize	286,856 kilos and 3,600 bgs.
Flax	275,000
Hay	640 bales.

"Exports to Europe during the week:—
Linseed 700,000 kilos.
"Wheat—
"The arrivals have been reduced much since last week. Holders do not relish present prices and are unwilling to send in any further quantities. The two Sta. Fe markets are identical, and holders refuse to accept the present low prices. The millers also endeavor to occasion a further fall by keeping back. Nevertheless, the demand for strong wheat is becoming greater every day; the weaker kinds must be sold soon as they cannot resist much storing. Operations in the market are limited, and prices close dull.
"Flour—
"Business has been at a stand-still, as millers offer such low prices. There are great complaints, owing to the weak qualities of wheat from the rivers. The market is dull and paralyzed.
"Maize—
"Two important contracts have been made at 52 m/c. on board; a contract was signed at 53 m/c. but exporters won't pay more than 52. The crop promises splendidly.
"Linseed—
"The season may be considered at a close; there are no more good qualities in the market; a contract for the new crop has already been made at 11 m/c per arroba, without bag."

CORRALES DEL SUD
April 1 1882

Precio de la hacienda—
1er carne y sebo, 400 360
2a id 280 280
Flaco 200 180
Cueros de novillo 150 120
Id de vacs 90 100
Terneros 160
Saladeros 340
Invernar 160 180
Id mamones 130
Yeguas 100
Se carnearon para el abasto 450 animales.

BOLSA TELEGRAM
Montevideo, April 2nd

Lassell arrived from Liverpool; goes up to-morrow with 800 tons of cargo.
Derwent arrived; goes up to-morrow.
April 3rd
Jose Maria from Pernambuco
Rio Negro, Rio Janeiro
Achile, Cadiz
Try Again, Dover
Ethell Anne, Swansea
Montevideo, Porto Alegre
Deuda amortizable, 20.
Pacificacion 2 " 35½
Nothing done in produce.
Jupitor sails.

MARITIME.

ARRIVALS.
April 3rd
Cosmos from Uruguay
Proveedor, Rosario
Tridente, Rosario
Pingo, Rosario
Italian lugger Silvia, Pensacola

DEPARTURES.
April 4th
Jupiter for Uruguay
Mensagero, Asuncion.
Provveedor, Rosario
Pinco Sta. Fe
Tridente, Sta. Fe
April 5th
Villa del Salto for Montevideo
Diana, Sta. Fe.
Steamers to sail in April—
5th Armenia for Barcelona
Neva for Southampton
6th Pliny for Rio Janeiro
7th Europa for Genoa
San Martin for Havre
8th Oronoque for Bordeaux
10th Rio for Hamburg
11th Herschel for Antwerp
16th Lassell for Antwerp
18th Navarre for Genoa
20th Derwent for Southampton
Steamers to sail from Montevideo—
6th Britannia for Pacific
7th Ramses for Pacific
12th Galicia for Liverpool
14th Denderah for Hamburg
18th Cordillera for Pacific
Steamers expected in April—
5th Derwent from Southampton
8th Ramses from Hamburg
9th Navarre from Marseilles
11th Tycho Brahe from Liverpool
Kepler from Liverpool
15th General Werder from Bremen
Santos from Hamburg
Steamers expected in Montevideo—
5th Britannia from Liverpool
12th Denderah from Pacific
Galicia from Pacific

BIRTH.

On the 2nd inst. at 367 Calle Caseros, the wife of James W. Bond, of a daughter.

DEATH.

On the 30th March, at Chivilcoy, Patrick Hearne, aged 30 years, native of County Westmeath, Ireland. R. I. P.

BAZAR
INGLES
189—Florida—189

NICKEL CUTLERY
White as silver and within limit of anybody's purse
HAND-PAINTED
English and French CHINA
Dinner Services
Dessert Sets
Tea Sets
HESPERUS LAMPS
Triplex burners, light equal to 45 candles, perfect combustion
GLASS FLOWER BRACKETS
Mounted on brass and velvet very handsome
ENGLISH TOILET SETS
Latest shapes and patterns in great variety.

PRICES MODERATE.
C. R. Simons & Co.,
189—FLORIDA—189

N.B.—For Teas, please see 2nd page.

The Netherlands,
Fire Insurance Company,
ZUTPHEN (HOLLAND)
Established in 1845
Capital, 2,000,000 florins.

Agent in the River Plate:
J. DE BOER
Calle San Martin 73, altos,
BUENOS AYRES.

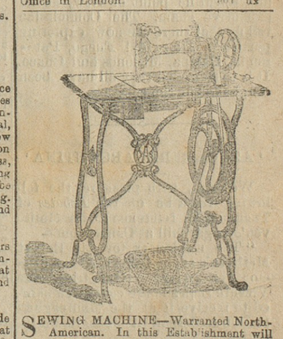
Fire risks taken at moderate rates, and the Agent has full power to sign policies and settle losses without having to refer to the head office
516 x a9

Northern Assurance Co
LONDON
ESTABLISHED IN 1836,
Capital £3,000,000
AGENTS
M FORRESTER & Co.
97—Calle Florida—97

Fire risks are taken at moderate rates, and the Agents have full powers to sign policies and settle losses without having to refer to London.
234 oct 31 1880

IMPERIAL
Fire Assurance Comp.
IN LONDON

Established 1800
CAPITAL £1,600,000
Agents for the River Plate
Mantels & Pfeiffer
Risks taken at moderate rates, and losses settled here without reference to the Head Office in London.



SEWING MACHINE—Warranted North-American. In this Establishment will be found the largest and most varied assortment in the River Plate, consisting of 12 different manufacturers, so that the buyer is enabled to select according to his requirements. Every Machine is guaranteed to be in perfect working order. There is also on hand a large and varied assortment from the most noted manufacturers of the United States, for the use of private Families, Tailors Hatters, Shoemakers, Saddlers and Seamstresses. Also a variety of Machines for Washing and Mangling Clothes, &c. All classes of Sewing Silk, Sewing Cotton, Black and White, made expressly for the Machines, always on hand. The above articles at Reduced Prices.

JOHN SHAW HIJOS
338—Calle Venezuela—338
(Formerly 200)

Tobacco Extract
SOUTH DOWN SHEEPWASH

Virginia and Kentucky
NICOTINA
FOR CURING SCAB IN SHEEP
The only and cheapest remedy approved of and adopted by all Sheepfarmers in the River Plate.
Can be used with hot or cold water. One gallon to be mixed with 200 gallons of Water.
Guaranteed free from Poison

Sole Agents appointed by the Italian Government's Company
Aug. C. Linck & Co.
104—Calle San Martin—104

MAP OF THE REPUBLIC.

We should apologize to the Argentine Geographical Institute for not having spoken before of the important session held by that useful Society on the 7th of February, in which the proposition of constructing a new map of the Republic was discussed and adopted, and the work is to be entrusted to Mr Arthur Seelstrang, one of the Professors of the University of Cordoba, aided by a commission of members of the Institute, presided over by the President of the Society. If we remember right, it was Mr Seelstrang who compiled the map of the Republic that was sent to the Philadelphia Exhibition. We congratulate the Geographical Institute on their patriotic determination to supply a great want in the country.

That we have not got an accurate map of the Republic, or any thing even approximate to it, is not at all strange, when we consider the vast extent of our territories, the relative meagreness of the population, and the almost general indifference of the provincial and even the national authorities. Dr de Moussy's maps were ridiculously inaccurate, and yet they form the basis of all the maps made afterwards. It is customary to say that Petermann's map is the best we possess. In one sense so it is; it has an immense amount of names of localities, which gives our Republic quite a lively appearance. For instance we find the rivers Bermejo, Salado, Juramento and Dulce in the far north, and the Salado to the south, as densely dotted with names as the Hudson river, between New York and Albany. The initiated know that all these names only represent estancias, ranchos and local names of points on the streams. Where Mr Petermann procured the thousands of useless names he has filled his map with is a mystery; but as for accuracy and geographical improvements, or rectifications of errors in limits or latitude and longitude, we look in vain for them. And what means had he at his command to secure exactness? With the exception of Buenos Ayres none of the provinces had any thing but the grossest parodies of maps, where not even the rivers are delineated with any apparent knowledge of their true course. Ask the present Government of Santa Fe if they have an exact tracing of the San Javier, the Malabrigo, the Rey, &c; they will probably take out Petermann's map, and be none the wiser.

From what sources then will Mr Seelstrang take the basis of his map, when the best of them are crowded with errors? Of course we shall not go so far as to expect an accuracy that can only be attained by triangular measurements over the whole surface of the country. But we ought to have a map with the watercourses properly laid down, and the correct latitude and longitude of every town of over a thousand inhabitants, and every important land-mark on the Atlantic coast and elsewhere.

The Geographical Institute has set itself to a laudable task, but a task surrounded with obstacles and difficulties from the fact that no trustworthy basis is in existence; and we fear the Commission will not get any valuable co-operation from the provincial governments. They say that Entre Rios, San Luis, Corrientes, Cordoba, Santiago del Estero and Jujuy have already promised this co-operation. Tucuman, notwithstanding her name of the Garden of the Republic, appears to have been cultivating her garden for three centuries without ever thinking of making a plan of her property.

Then again, what about the limits of the provinces? We believe that, with the exception of Entre Rios and Cordoba, there are disputes of limits in all parts of the Republic. These limits must be fixed by Congress, and a new map would then be required. How far is Santa Fe to be allowed to extend into the Chaco, and Mendoza and San Luis into the conquered territory? In the new map it is of vital importance to have an accurate delineation of the territory, rivers and lake of Nahuel-Huapi, and we are sorry to say that we have little faith in the exactness of the military reports, and absolutely consider the Olascoaga Expedition, in a geographical and scientific point of view, as an expensive sham. The Commission tell us that there are now exploring parties in Tierra del Fuego, Patagonia, Pampa, Misiones and Chaco. It is to be hoped they all have been taught to box the compass.

'AZUCARERA ARGENTINA'

We copy, with pleasure, the following remarks of the *Debates* of Tucuman, in reference to Mr Methven's sugar mill at Concepcion—

"The machinery for Mr Robert Methven's sugar factory at Concepcion has arrived. Our friend Mr Vicente Lopez is the consignee named to receive it at the Monteagudo station and send it on to its destination.

"Many were afraid that this machinery would not arrive in time, and that the neighbouring cane growers, who had increased their sowing, counting on a ready buyer, would suffer, but the arrival of the machinery has belied their predictions.

"The energy of Mr Methven and the zeal Mr Lopez always displays in any business entrusted to him, are a guarantee that the machinery will be in working order in good time for the cane harvest.

"We congratulate our Concepcion friends on the progress this new factory is a proof of. It is such establishments that our rural towns require to enable them to develop and flourish."

OUR EXPORTS

We refer merchants and others interested in the trade of the country to the returns of our exports for the present month, as furnished by Messrs. Woodgate's excellent circuler which will be found in our on 'Change column. Almost every item calls for comment. Our wool exports for the month are 39,169 bales, and for the season 203,389 bales, which is perhaps the highest figure ever reached at this season of the year, and close on 80,000 bales ahead of this time last year. Messrs. Woodgate estimate that the total clip will be 240,000, but there are men on 'Change who say it will go over 260,000 bales. Meanwhile we may remind merchants that according to the last returns the Argentine Republic to-day boasts of more sheep by millions than any other country in the world, overtopping Australia by more than 25 millions of sheep.

Another very important item in these returns is the linseed, which, according to many black spectacle people, was to be a dead failure this year and to amount to nothing. Meanwhile, we managed to embark 68,460 sacks of linseed in the month, and before the maize crop is in, 1,178 bags of maize.

The growth of the country is reflected in many of these figures. Over 200,000 cowhides have been shipped in the month, and our Custom House returns for March will show what a large trade has been going on at the tail end of the season.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

March 21st

The gold operations of the morning were very limited, but some small sales were effected at a fraction over par. For cash about 12,000 were sold at 25.02; more was offered but no takers. It is hard to get rid of specie even at 25.01, and only now and then some party steps in to buy gold for immediate wants. The market, nevertheless, was somewhat recovered since yesterday.

Cedulas are very dull. Series A is fixed at 101½, but operations in same are few and far between. The Series E is being neglected more and more; the scrip was weak, and prices do not maintain themselves. It was expected that the speculators in Series E would soon silence the National Bank Shares, but after a fortnight of activity the horse has got tired and the Cedula business has relapsed into its former normal sphere. Some Series B was sold to-day at 92, showing no change in the ordinary quotation.

National Bank Shares again drew all the attention of the market. To-day we remarked many more buyers than yesterday, but sellers far outnum er them. As happened yesterday very many are busily occupied in buying back what they sold before. The operation is a profitable one, if everything passes off smoothly at the end of the month. Operations to-day were not as large as yesterday, but the excitement at the ring is still very great. Contrary to expectations the stock dropped to-day to 118½, but buyers drove prices up 1 in a short time. Outsiders wish to see the stock down to 110 o/o, in order to buy, and after all it may suit the Italians to let the market drop to that figure, in order to attract the public. All wonder who are these now operating in the shares, but it seems pretty generally admited that all the operations are being carried out by the Italians themselves, which is consoling in view of the very heavy differences involved in the month's liquidation. So far the holders have completely changed the situation of the market, and the interest felt in the stock by the outsiders is increasing. Up to the present the opinion is that the stock is dear at 115 per cent.

March 22nd

The market opened this morning with heavy and frequent gold sellers, no buyers. The supply of gold to the market is for the moment superabundant. Possibly next week there will be a little more doing in gold, as the Saladeristas are resuming work, and in a few days we may have some skins in hides.

In Cedulas things ruled dead slow owing to the push in the share market.

As for the new stock coming on Change the Deuda Amortizable, there is as yet scarcely a word said, and although the stock has taken a jump in Montevideo it remains to be seen how they will manage to place it here. Mr Lasturria of Montevideo is now on Change and will start in this market under the best protection as broker, and it is possible that many other Montevideans will follow.

Things are resuming a November shape on Change, and the break in the share market continuing how far it will go is the great question. Some of the sharpest still stand back, and watch the progress of the fall; yet many say that the real limit to the fall is the value put on the stock by the leaders of money on it. The game playing is a splendid one for those who control the market, and although much of the profits are purely nominal, being made between the members of the Syndicate themselves, still outsiders by the score are caught in either with dear stock or worse still with heavy differences to cover at the end of the month. The formation of a new Syndicate was whispered at the ring, but it seems very probable that before new men enter prices must go somewhat lower to afford a surer margin. The aim of the Italians is to get the market so heavily oversold that they can catch the stock on the rise and realise their shares at the end of the month at higher prices than what they stand them in. It looks as if the Italians will carry their point.

March 23rd

The market for Bank shares is at last made, and made with a vengeance; any man can to-day at a moment's notice buy or sell 10,000 shares; the dull state of the share market a fortnight ago is changed into an activity that makes the head of the coolest broker as the ring dizzy. No one knows well what to think, as the very brokers who bought so heavily yesterday are picking up the stock, but if so they can have plenty of it; shares for cash end of month and of April are to be had on all sides, we even believe if people wanted to buy for the end of the year there would be sellers found. We only want a little more push and the bottom will be as completely knocked out of the share market as last November, when one party in a single day sold over 10,000 shares short. The opinion on Change to-day was different from that of yesterday, inasmuch as it is thought now that the shares will come on the market at the end of the month, they say that the Italian syndicate holds 35,000 shares, which really seems to be incredible.

Everything in the shape of stocks suffers from the pressure of the share market. Series A are offering at par, to put out the money on loan on shares at 12 o/o.

Long before the ring formed the Bolsa hall was crowded, sure sign of a busy, hot, exciting day; the roar, however, at the ring has not as yet reached its highest note, and many think that before affairs mend they must grow worse. Many very quiet respectable parties who were induced yesterday and the day before to buy, thinking that the turn had come, sold out to-day even at a loss, as due to unpleasant rumours afloat the stand-from-under feeling was much intensified. The Syndicate hold the market and rule it, they sell and buy, putting prices up and down, as a child with a battle door and shuttlecock.

The death of Castelli is spoken of on Change; his life was a history, he was one of the founders of the Asilo de Mendigos and the last three months of his life were spent in that very asilo where he found a home. The death of Dr Moreno was no surprise, for the last year and a half he has been lingering through an artificial existence, the aperture through his throat being his only means of life, he died much regretted; he played many important roles and finally was governor of this Province in the most severe moments of its history.

The Bolsa is rife with all sorts of rumours about the Montevidean difficulty. Some say that Governor Juarez Celman goes down to the Mount on a special mission from this Government. There is talk of an advance by the Argentines of two millions to the Oriental which of course, if true, means a breeze in Oriental politics; the probabilities are that the whole affair is nothing but more talk, yet the questions pending between Brazil and the Banda Oriental are very serious, and the demands of the Ministers of the Montevidean Cabinet on President Santos they say are greater than he can bear; as for the removal of Barreto we much doubt it.

March 24th

The market opened this morning with the very good news from London, telegram having come out this morning that the lists were closed at Baring Bros. last night. The loan was launched on Tuesday at 92 and when the lists were closed it was over subscribed for and all taken by some of the first capitalists in London. The lowering of the Bank rate to 3 o/o evidently had much to do with the launching of this loan which, it may be remembered, is for 2½ million pats and on account of which the Bank has already received about 1½ million. The splendid success of this loan shows the power of the great house of Baring Bros. in the London market. It will be noted that the question about the Amortization of the Treasury notes at par has in nothing affected it, or interfered with its quotation on the stock exchange. The proceeds of this loan place the Provincial Bank in such a powerful position that it is clear now the Bank can throughout the winter maintain the rate of exchange at 49.

Every stock in the Bolsa suffers from the National Bank Share pressure; Cedulas were down to day, and far more offered than sold. Gas Shares ex div. are now offering, but no price yet made, and as for Municipal Bonds they look heavier than ever, 300,000 offering at 105, not sold; another coupon is now due on this stock, and it is really a scandal that the Municipality with funds in its treasury does not at least pay off the current quarter. The bondholders ought to take some decided action in this matter; if, as Mr Alvear maintains, the Provincial Government owns the debt, then certainly it is now in a position to pay it off, as the new loan in London places the Provincial Government with superabundant funds. The question is a heavy one for the market and the credit of B. Aires.

The French mail cleared to-day; she is filled with passengers and cargo, and took a tremendous mail; the exchange passed for this mail is said to be most unusually large; some of the banks found such demand for bills that they stopped drawing; others only drew at sight at 5.0 on Paris, and all put down their rates to 48¾ on London, and 5.12 on Paris. The bulk of the exchange business was done by the Provincial Bank before it lowered its rate; various estimates are made as to the amount the Bank drew.

The Mole was thronged all day; Dr. Del Viso and family were accompanied to the mole head by Don J. A Fernandez and other leading men of this market.

March 27th

Contrary to general rule, the Bolsa ruled brisk and busy to-day, usually Monday is a dull day on Change, but to-day there was a push in everything, Cedulas were very freely offered and sold under par for end of month, Series E has also given way and was done at 84¾, and as for gold there was nothing offered although on Friday every one was selling, still for one cent premium brokers can find as much as they want. Many brokers will deliver gold at the end of the month at 25.25 and 25,30, so that in spite of everything there will be profits in gold this month by those who sold on time.

National Bank Shares did not give way to-day as much as expected, prices hold very even, but the remarkable feature of the market was the very heavy sales for April, prices for that date at once fell from 114 to 113, but closed somewhat firmer. The whole B lasa is puzzled what to think of the share market; many parties, however, think that present prices are about bottom, unless some very large delivery of shares takes place. All admit that the bears who have sold so heavily must deliver the stock, as to buy back at the moment seems out of the question. The month's liquidation threatens to be a very heavy business, possibly rivalling that of November; the market, however, to-day showed harder than was expected; many strong parties have entered as buyers, and from now till end of the month there will probably be a very brisk market every day. This time last month the great men were buying for end of March at 126 to 126: now they are selling heavily for April at 114; possibly at the end of April we shall have the same results from their speculation as in March.

Bulletins, papers, letters, telegrams, &c. were insufficient to satisfy the general anxiety about the Volpi and Patroni question. At 2 o'clock they brought a bulletin on Change which caused much notice, it stated that the Oriental Government opposed the embarking of Volpi and Patroni, but the Italian commander sent 2 boats with armed men ashore and brought them aboard. Things are evidently getting hotter and hotter each moment down there, but the general feeling in the market is that the sooner the Santos Government is turned out the better; and all believe that it will eventually come to that.

Splendid news on Change to-day from London; telegrams have arrived stating that the Board of Directors have decided on the route to Bahia Blanca; it will be what is called the outside route, run through the Pigue Pass and the Curumalan property, and thus will take in all the trade of Puan, Fuerte Argentino, Guamini, &c. This is most important.

March 28th

People remember the days, not very long ago, when such news as that coming from Montevideo, every hour, would have driven down all stocks and put up gold two or three o/o. The firmness of the Bolsa reflects the very change times, and in spite of rumours, rockets and bulletins heaps of gold were sold to-day at 25. Nevertheless, the average tone of the market is 25.0½, but we noted several operations at par and readily accepted by the holders of specie. The speculations on Change as to the prospect of the market obey very different views. Some hinge their opinions on the fact that the winds from the Banda Oriental may be soon turned into a hurricane; others look on the question indifferently and trust to the good sense of our men in the Government House. Things assume such sudden shapes on the other side of the river that none can prognosticate the events of the morrow. Stocks and paper in Montevideo are at a very low ebb and all our advices report an extraordinary under current of suspicion as to the finale of the unfortunate comedy of Amezaga, Perrod and Barreto.

Cedulas are weak and neglected. There is more inclination to sell than to buy. The market believes, nevertheless, that Series E is becoming scarce, in spite of the daily issue from the Bank. The speculation in Series E always offers the great advantage that if a party sells short he can always mortgage his house and recoup somewhat. Both scrips are dull and little doing; in fact business on the Bolsa to-day was rather sluggish during official hours and many missed yesterday's excitement at the ring. Nothing further is whispered of the proposed branches of the Bank in the Provinces, and it is to be supposed that they will remain in statu quo until some more opportune time; it may be for years and it may be for ever.

The speculation in National Bank Shares was insignificant compared with yesterday's transactions. The stock appears to have touched bottom, and the reaction has set in steadily. There are efforts to bear the market by selling heavily for the end of April; the bearing for the end of the month has been prudently relinquished and the liquidation squeeze will be somewhat eased. It is generally current that efforts are being made to drive the stock as low as possible just before the meeting of Congress, as an increase of the capital of the Bank, it is expected, will be mooted in the sessions. The success of the attempt is hazardous and there is little confidence in same, since if prices go lower the stock will rapidly flow into the hands of outsiders. Rumors of an alarming nature as to the attitude of the Argentine Government in the Montevidean muddle were spread on Change, but they no-wise affected the stock. Speculators are, nevertheless, more prudent in their transactions.

March 29th

There was a decided stir on Change to-day; movement in Cedulas and National Bank Shares, gold nothing done, since those who are borrowing gold in the open market now do not take the trouble to sell it on Change, but pay it out at the par rate $25 per patacon. Thus in one word gold is by itself at par without the aid of legislation or speculation, and although the political state of affairs in Montevideo is such that in other years gold would at once rise, to-day, so sound is this market that all the ultimatums of the Italians or Banda Oriental cannot put a cent on to the price of gold.

The rise yesterday in Series E was not maintained to-day and the anticipated corner has melted away; outsiders at these high prices brought their Cedulas on Change, sold for cash and bought in cheaper for end of April. Series A is down to 99¼ owing to parties selling out to lend the money to the bulls on shares at 12 o/o and shares valued at 90. In National Bank Shares the market presented a firmer tone than yesterday; For the last 3 days the share market has ruled most indecisive, to-day it looked with a strong upward tendency. Large amounts of money have been taken up by the bulls to pay for shares, so that even in the event of a heavy delivery of shares the money is ready to carry them; but the game seems to have changed, and many are of opinion that the shares will not be delivered and hence a stronger speculation for a rise is looked for than even has been for the fall, shares for cash are very scarce, and for the end of the month can only be had at advancing rates; prices for cash opened at 113 and closed at 113¾; only 145 sold. For end of month 2,950 sold, opening at 112½ and closing at 113¾ and for April, 3,200 sold, opening at 113 rising to 114¼ and closing at 113¾. The large operators still sell for April, it is presumed with a view to cheapen rates for cash and end of month, but it is seen that this does not bring much cash stock on Change, and we believe with similar result for the end of the month.

Credit letters of the English Bank of the River Plate have come out from London by the mail; they are the perfection of the lithographer's art, English one side and Spanish the other. Ex Lord Mayor Waterlow never turned out nicer bills.

Exchange was done to-day at 49¼, many drawers, few takers, rates very firm.

The London Agency, Limited, is the Company that has taken charge of the negotiation of the Belgrano Tramway Co. in the London market.

Mr A Bernheim, of Paris and Buenos Aires, was enveloped in friends as he entered the Bolsa. Much of the success of some sections of our Exhibition are due to this gentleman's efforts for us in Europe. During his stay in London he met many River Plate friends and reports Argentine credit abroad in the ascendant.

A grand lunch was held to-day at the Aguila, to bid farewell to M Ringuelet, the popular ex-manager of the Western Railway; all the market joins in a farewell to the distinguished engineer. Mr A Ebelot, we hear, also leaves the country soon for Brazil, where he takes charge of some important public works in course of construction.

The Villarino has postponed her departure till next Wednesday at 9 p.m. The delay is occasioned by a surplus amount of cargo coming in.

The liquidation parlor was crowded all day, and everything seems to be passing off in a smoother manner than was anticipated in view of the enormous differences of the month.

Shipping circles are dull, and there is not much doing in freight at the present moment.

At afterhours Series E. became slightly firmer, and some 30,000 were sold at 85; the market closed at this rate. The speculation in the Series E is dying out fast and will no doubt be extremely limited as the omission of the Bank continues. Operations of last month showed the folly of trying to corner the market.

The Dutch engineer, Mr Waldorp, has presented his report to the Provincial Government. In same this reputed engineer calculates the budget of the new Ensenada harbor at 10,200,000 pats. Former engineering authorities calculated the expense at one-fiftieth of that exorbitant amount. The difference beats the fluctuations in National Bank Shares. The Ensenada port dream must be shelved for another distant period, if the expense is to surpass £2,000,000.

The Rosario branch of the Mortgage Bank is again to the fore, and the establishment of same is anticipated before long.

The Belgian colony of Villaguay, mostly composed of emigrants from Turnhout and Hasselt, has had a splendid season; the colonists have both pockets full of money.

In National Bank Shares there was a prolonged lull at afterhours. The rapid rise of official hours could not be kept up and prices gave way easily before the slight efforts to bear the market. There is less interest in the speculation than otherwise. About 1,500 Shares changed hands at 114 and 113¾; but the market closed hard at 113¾ buyers, and 113¾ sellers.

The greatest news on Change to-day was from Rosario; we give at foot the extract from our talented correspondent's letter. We believe that even this market will be taken by surprise at the news of a large European steamer going up to the Gran Chaco to load 1,500 tons of quebracho sleepers for Europe; the trade is as new as the locality. A few years hence and we shall doubtless have many steamers and ships loading sleepers in the Gran Chaco. In no part of the world is there to be found better or more durable timber for railway sleepers than in this Republic. The quebracho colorado is superior to iron, and as an industrial resource almost a rival of coal. Our correspondent gives as follows:—

"It is worthy of mention that the steamship Maria, of the Marseilles and Genoa line, of 1,200 tons, has gone up to the Gran Chaco to load quebracho sleepers for Europe. This is the largest merchant craft that has up to the present time gone so far up the Parana. It is impossible to doubt the importance of the object of this expedition. It would appear that our quebracho wood, of which immense forests exist in the Gran Chaco, is superior to any wood in Europe for railway sleepers. Iron sleepers after all are a makeshift. An incorruptible wooden sleeper would be superior to any other; and the quebracho colorado approaches that standard more closely. I believe, than any other known wood. When I discovered the ruins of the Jesuit town of San Geronimo del Rey, in 1885, I disinterred a quebracho post that must have been in the ground upwards of a hundred years, and I fount it quite sound. It is probable that the Maria, in taking a full load of sleepers to Europe, is inaugurating an important business that will acquire very large proportions."

As an instance of the money made in public lands we report a business just concluded, 4 square leagues of National Government land bought in 1879, at the rate of 10,000 m/c per league, the land is between Puan and Fuerte Argentino. It was bought last year for 50,000 m/c per league by Mr Mendez, who has now resold it at the rate of 110,000 m/c per league, clearing on the business 200,000 m/c. The first buyer made 200,000 m/c on the business. The second buyer made the same, and it remains to be seen what the third buyer will make as he is now stocking it. This land was offered to a Scotch estanciero in the South, early last year for 30,000 m/c per league who refused it. Mr Mendez then took it and made handsomely on the business.

BIRTHS.

On 25th inst. at 364 Santa Fe, Mrs David Bankier, of a son.

On the 27th inst. at 262 Calle Esmeralda, the wife of P S Shores, of a daughter.

On the 26th inst. at Barracas al Sud, the wife of John Fechan, of a son.

March 27th at the estancia 'Los Barriles', Rojas, the wife of Ralph A Warner of a son.

On the 31st March, at 183 Santa Fe, the wife of Alexander MacLean of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st Feb. at All Saints, Bayswater, by the Rev. John Light, Arthur E Shaw Esq, M. J. C. E. of Buenos Aires, to Ada Constance, eldest daughter of W Robinson Esq. M J. C. E. of Macein, Brazil, and No. 17 Burlington Road, Bayswater.

On Tuesday, the 21st February at Saint George's Church, Waterloo, Hants, by the Rev. Henry Cancellor, Vicar of Hamble-Le-Rice, assisted by the Rev. James Horsburgh, Vicar of Waterloo, Captain Richard Carter, R. N. Commanding H.M.S. Hector, to Alicia Catherine Loftus Tottenham, eldest daughter of Captain John Francis Tottenham, R.N

On March 5th, at Martin Garcia, by the Rev Mr Thomson, Joseph Davis, of Martin Chico, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr William Dixon, Martin Chico, Carmelo, B. Oriental.

March 27th inst. Buenos Aires, Harold Arthur, second son of the late J.J. Cotman, of Norwich, England, to Victoria Adelaide, youngest daughter of the late James Hastings, of this city. No cards.

DEATHS.

At Edinburgh, on February 14th Christina Brookes M Diarmid, widow of the late Rev. Hugh McDiarmid D.D. of Callander, Scotland.

On the 21st inst. at Concordia, Entre Rios after a lingering illness, Arthur D. Outersongh of Holensborough. N.B. aged 50 years.

On the 20th March at Capilla del Senor, Bridget, wife of Owen Kenny, aged 39 years Westmeath papers please copy.

Ferro Carril del Sud

Aviso a sus Accionistas en Buenos Aires.

La Comision Directiva del Ferro-Carril del Sud, participa a los Sres Accionistas en Buenos Aires, que segun lo resuelto en las Asambleas Generales de Socios, que tuvieron lugar en Londres en las fechas 26 de Enero y 10 de Febrero del corriente ano, con motivo de las prolongaciones de las lineas a Bahia Blanca y Tandil, se ha determinado hacer por ahora una nueva emision de 100 000 ACCIONES DE LIBRAS ESTERLINAS 10 Cada Una, y los accionistas de la Empresa, suscritos hoy en el registro de Buenos Aires, tendran la preferencia para suscribirlas a la par, en la proporcion de una accion nueva por cada libras esterlinas 20 de titulos denominados 'Ordinary Stock' que tengan actualmente, debiendo hacer uso de este derecho hasta el dia 22 de Abril proximo inclusive, acudiendo al efecto al Banco de Londres y Rio de la Plata, y depositando allí dos libras esterlinas por cada accion nueva que les correspondan o quieran suscribire, recibiendo del Banco un recibo provisorio del deposito que asi hicieren. Los accionistas podran transferir su derecho de suscricion en todo o en parte a terceros, los que tendran que llenar las mismas obligaciones arriba indicadas, acompanado el documento de transferencia que recibiran del Banco y debera firmar el accionista que haya transferido su derecho.

Tanto el desembolso del deposito primero, como el de las cuotas sucesivas hasta el completo de las libras esterlinas 10 por cada nueva accion, gozaran el redito de 6 p% al ano, desde sus respectivos pagos hasta el fin de las construcciones que representan.

Los accionistas que por si o por transferencia de derecho no hayan ocurrido hasta la fecha arriba indicada (22 de Abril proximo) a optar por la suscrision y hacer el deposito correspondiente, se les considera como habiendo desistido de sus derechos a la suscricion de las nuevas acciones, y las acciones asi renunciadas seran repartidas en Londres por el Directorio del modo que mejor considere para los intereses de la asociacion.

Buenos Aires, 22 de Marzo de 1882.

GEO. H. MOORES,
Presidente de la Comision Directiva.

250 m24 a8 (e. o. d.)

Patrick Ham,

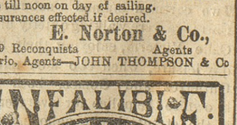
Wool and Produce Broker,
1171—CALLE PIEDAD—1171
21 xp

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company

FOR
FOR ANTWERP
The Company's well-known steamer
NEVA
Commander W. GILLIES
3,020 Tons, 600 Horse-power.
To sail on the
April 5th, 1882
Taking cargo and passengers direct for
VIGO
SOUTHAMPTON
and ANTWERP

FOR
ANTWERP
The Company's splendid steamer
DERWENT
Commander C. W. HANSLIP
2,471 Tons, 350 Horse-power
Will sail on
20th of April, 1882
Taking cargo and passenger for
RIO JANEIRO
LISBON
SOUTHAMPTON
and ANTWERP

The above steamers will carry 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers at
REDUCED RATES
Mails, Specie, Cargo and Parcels to all the above ports
These steamers are provided with every accommodation for carrying passengers, and table-wine is given to all classes.
RETURN TICKETS
Are granted to 1st class passengers with deduction of 25 o/o on passage money.
FAMILIES AND COMPANIES
A considerable reduction is made in their favor.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends from Europe can arrange with the Company's Agent on reasonable terms.
For further particulars apply to the Agent
HENRY L. GREEN.
175—Reconquista—175



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LAMPORT & HOLT'S LINE

Departures from Buenos Ayres.

ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL
(Via Rio Janeyro, Lisbon and Southampton)
HERSCHEL Ferguson, APRIL 11
(Carrying the Belgian Mails)

ANTWERP
(Direct)
PLINY Mitchell APRIL 11

ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL
(via Southampton)
LASSEL Graham APRIL 16
(Loading in the River Parana.)

ANTWERP & LONDON
(Via Rio Janeiro and Southampton.
KEPLER Johnson APRIL 21
(Carrying the Belgian Mails)

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(via Rio Janeiro)
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Cargo and passengers for New York will be taken by the Steamers leaving this Port on the 1st and 11th of each month, via Rio Janeiro.
First and Third class Passages to Brazilian Ports, New York, Havre, Antwerp and towns in Great Britain, at reduced rate.
Tickets at reduced rates by steamers not carrying mails, and reductions made in favor of Families and Companies.
First class return-tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.
Prepaid Passages issued at reduced rates to those wishing to bring out friends.
These steamers carry surgeons and stewardesses.
Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on day of sailing.
Insurances effected if desired.

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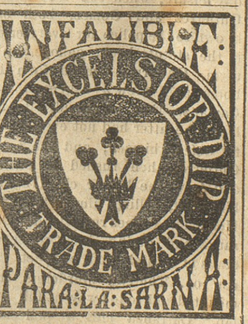

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Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, England
Artificial Teeth supplied
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89—MAIPU—89
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Representados en Buenos Aires por los Sres Adolfo Pein y Cia., Piedad 1367, o Bolsa de Comercio.

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One Square from
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Special Steel Wire of the Creusot Works.

This Wire, the very best ever imported into the River Plate, has been tried against all others in this market and gave best results. Its price combined with its quality allow Steel Wire fences to be made cheaper than iron wire fences, both having equal resisting power.

Only Importer in the River Plate
L. D. FORGUS
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Braids from $40 to 1000 m/s.
Front pieces Paola Maris from 50; wigs, curls and all kinds of hair work made to order.
Tangled hair will be straightened and made in Braid for $30.

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Gent's Barber-Shop and Hair Dressing Saloon.
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Opposite the Gran HOTEL DE ROMA

Dresses and bonnets for ladies and children made according to last fashion at shortest notice.
Orders from Camp quickly and punctually executed.
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This Watch-shop is specially recommended for the sale of good watches and careful repairs at the most moderate prices.
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Introductores por mayor
De toda clase de
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